S95 [illegible]

West Virginia and Service Delivery Areas Annual Planning Information for FY91

Division of Employment Security ☐ 112 California Avenue ☐ Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0112
Gaston Caperton, Governor ☐ Andrew N. Richardson, Commissioner ☐ **LER LMI 121 December 1989**

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

BALANCE OF STATE (LESS KANAWHA COUNTY AND NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS)

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

Fiscal Year 1991
Program Year 1990
(July 1, 1989 - June 30, 1990)

LER-LMI 121

West Virginia Division of Employment Security
Affiliated with the U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

For Further Information Contact:

Labor and Economic Research Section
West Virginia Division of Employment Security
112 California Avenue
Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0112

Telephone: (304) 348-2660

PREFACE

This report is designed to provide comprehensive information relating to projected estimates of manpower statistics based upon previous labor market conditions and current indicators. Updated occupational, industrial, and labor force data are presented. In this report, emphasis is on statistical tables, with only brief narratives summarizing the highlights of the economic activity. This publication is intended for release to public officials, manpower and community planners, and any individuals who may be concerned about the economy and social welfare of West Virginia.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER PAGE

I. Description of State.......... 1

II. Highlights and Conclusions

A. Economic Developments and Projected Industry Outlooks.......... 1

B. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends.......... 4

C. Trends in Unemployment.......... 5

III. Job Training Partnership Act.......... 5

TABLES

1. West Virginia Population Characteristics by Age, Race, and Sex: 1980 Census and Projected Fiscal Year 1991.......... 6

1-A. West Virginia, Less Kanawha County Service Delivery Area, Less Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area, Population Characteristics by Age, Race and Sex: 1980 Census and Projected Fiscal Year 1991.......... 7

1-B. Kanawha County Service Delivery Area Population Characteristics by Age, Race, and Sex: 1980 Census and Projected Fiscal Year 1991.......... 8

1-C. Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area Population Characteristics by Age, Race, and Sex: 1980 Census and Projected Fiscal Year 1991.......... 9

2. West Virginia Composition of the Labor Force: Census Data 1980 and Projected Fiscal Year 1991.......... 10

2-A. West Virginia Less Kanawha County Service Delivery Area, Less Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area, Composition of the Labor Force: Census Data 1980 and Projected Fiscal Year 1991.......... 11

2-B. Kanawha County Service Delivery Area, Composition of the Labor Force: Census Data 1980 and Projected Fiscal Year 1991.......... 12

2-C. Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area, Composition of the Labor Force: Census Data 1980 and Projected Fiscal Year 1991.......... 13

3. West Virginia Population by Race, by County: Census 1970 and 1980.......... 14

3-A. West Virginia and Service Delivery Areas Population by Race: Census 1970 and 1980.......... 15

4. West Virginia Per Capita Personal Income, by County: Annual Averages, 1986 - 1987.......... 16

4-A. West Virginia and Service Delivery Areas Per Capita Personal Income, Annual Averages, 1986 - 1987.......... 17

5. West Virginia Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, by Industry: Annual Averages for Fiscal Years 1987 - 1989 and Projected Fiscal Year 1991 18

5-A. West Virginia Less Kanawha County Service Delivery Area, Less Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area, Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, by Industry: Annual Averages for Fiscal Years 1987 - 1989 and Projected Fiscal Year 1991 19

5-B. Kanawha County Service Delivery Area Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, by Industry: Annual Averages for Fiscal Years 1987 - 1989 and Projected Fiscal Year 1991 20

5-C. Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, by Industry: Annual Averages for Fiscal Years 1987 - 1989 and Projected Fiscal Year 1991 21

6. West Virginia Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, by Industry: Fiscal Year 1989 22

7. West Virginia Labor Force Statistics: Calendar Years 1970 - 1989 23

7-A. West Virginia Less Kanawha County Service Delivery Area, Less Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area, Labor Force Statistics: Calendar Years 1980 - 1989 25

7-B. Kanawha County Service Delivery Area Labor Force Statistics: Calendar Years 1980 - 1989 26

7-C. Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area Labor Force Statistics: Calendar Years 1980 - 1989 27

8. West Virginia Labor Force Statistics: Fiscal Years 1981 - 1989 28

8-A. West Virginia, Less Kanawha County Service Delivery Area, Less Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area, Labor Force Statistics: Fiscal Years 1981 - 1989 29

8-B. Kanawha County Service Delivery Area Labor Force Statistics: Fiscal Years 1981 - 1989 30

8-C. Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area Labor Force Statistics: Fiscal Years 1981 - 1989 31

9. West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, Approved by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Revenue Sharing and Grant Application: Calendar Years 1976 - 1989 32

9-A. West Virginia, Less Kanawha County Service Delivery Area, Less Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area, Labor Force Statistics, Approved by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Revenue Sharing and Grant Application: Calendar Years 1980 - 1989 34

9-B. Kanawha County Service Delivery Area Labor Force Statistics, Approved by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Revenue Sharing and Grant Application: Calendar Years 1980 - 1989.......... 35

9-C. Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area Labor Force Statistics, Approved by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Revenue Sharing and Grant Application: Calendar Years 1980 - 1989.......... 36

10. West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, Approved by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Revenue Sharing and Grant Application: Fiscal Years 1981 - 1989.............................. 37

10-A. West Virginia, Less Kanawha County Service Delivery Area, Less Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area, Labor Force Statistics, Approved by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Revenue Sharing and Grant Application: Fiscal Years 1981 - 1989............ 38

10-B. Kanawha County Service Delivery Area Labor Force Statistics, Approved by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Revenue Sharing and Grant Application: Fiscal Years 1981 - 1989............ 39

10-C. Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area Labor Force Statistics, Approved by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Revenue Sharing and Grant Application: Fiscal Years 1981 - 1989............. 40

11. West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, by County: Annual Averages, Fiscal Year 1989.. 41

12. West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, by County, Approved by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Revenue Sharing and Grant Application: Annual Averages, Fiscal Year 1989.................... 42

13. West Virginia Labor Force Statistics: Fiscal Years 1979 - 1989..... 43

13-A. West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, Approved by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Revenue Sharing and Grant Application: Fiscal Years 1979 - 1989.............................. 43

14. West Virginia and Service Delivery Areas Labor Force Statistics: Fiscal Year 1989.. 44

15. West Virginia and Service Delivery Areas Labor Force Statistics, Approved by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Revenue Sharing and Grant Application: Fiscal Year 1989.................... 45

16. West Virginia Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Characteristics by Age, Race, and Sex: Projected Fiscal Year 1991........ 46

16-A. West Virginia, Less Kanawha County Service Delivery Area, Less Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area, Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Characteristics by Age, Race, and Sex: Projected Fiscal Year 1991.. 47

16-B. Kanawha County Service Delivery Area Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Characteristics by Age, Race, and Sex: Projected Fiscal Year 1991 48

16-C. Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment Characteristics by Age, Race, and Sex: Projected Fiscal Year 1991 49

17. West Virginia Insured Unemployment by Industry, Weeks of Duration, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 50

18. West Virginia Industrial Employment, Historical Growth Perspective: Annual Averages for Calendar Years 1970, 1980, and Fiscal Year 1989 51

19. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, by Industrial Classification--United States, State of West Virginia, and West Virginia Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Annual Averages for Fiscal Year 1989 52

20. Labor Force Statistics--United States, State of West Virginia and West Virginia Metropolitan Statistical Areas: Annual Average, Fiscal Year 1989 53

20-A. Labor Force Statistics--United States, State of West Virginia and West Virginia Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Approved by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for Revenue Sharing and Grant Application: Annual Average, Fiscal Year 1989 53

21. Federal Poverty Income Guidelines: Fiscal Year 1989 54

21-A. West Virginia Federal "Economically Disadvantaged" Levels for JTPA and TJTC Programs 55

22. West Virginia Production Workers' Hours and Earnings (Current Dollars): Annual Averages for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 56

23. West Virginia Production Workers' Real Earnings (Adjusted to Constant 1967 Dollars by CPI): Annual Averages for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 57

24. West Virginia Estimated Economically Disadvantaged by County and Age: Calendar Year 1987 58

24-A. West Virginia and Service Delivery Areas Estimated Economically Disadvantaged by Age: Calendar Year 1987 59

25. West Virginia Estimated Dislocated Workers, by County and Industry: April 1987 60

25-A. West Virginia and Service Delivery Areas Estimated Dislocated Workers, by Industry: April 1987 61

26. West Virginia Dislocated Workers Registered with the West Virginia Job Service Offices, Degree of Service Provided Selected Applicant Groups: July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989 62

27. West Virginia Dislocated Workers Registered with the West Virginia Job Service Offices, Occupational Category by Sex, Age, and Race: July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989 63

28. West Virginia Applicants and Job Openings Listed with the West Virginia Job Service Offices: Fiscal Year 1989 (July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989) 64

28-A. West Virginia, Less Kanawha County Service Delivery Area, Less Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area, Applicants and Job Openings Listed with the West Virginia Job Service Offices: Fiscal Year 1989 (July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989) 65

28-B. Kanawha County Applicants and Job Openings Listed with West Virginia Job Service Offices: Fiscal Year 1989 (July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989) 66

28-C. Northern Panhandle Applicants and Job Openings Listed with West Virginia Job Service Offices: Fiscal Year 1989 (July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989) 67

29. Labor Demand by Occupation (Occupations for Which 50 to Less than 125 Openings Were Received in West Virginia Job Service Offices): July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989 68

29-A. Labor Demand by Occupation (Occupations for Which 125 or More Openings Were Received in West Virginia Job Service Offices): July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989 69

30. West Virginia Occupational Projections 1988 - 2000 by Major Group, Sub-Groups and Selected Occupations Showing Annual Openings of 150 or Greater 70

30-A. West Virginia Occupational Projections 1988 - 2000 by Major Group, Sub-Groups and Selected Occupations Showing Static and Declining Occupations 72

31. United States Occupations with Largest Job Growth: 1986 - 2000 78

31-A. United States Twenty Fastest Growing Occupations: 1986 - 2000 79

31-B. United States Twenty Most Rapidly Declining Occupations: 1986 - 2000 80

Technical and Explanatory Notes 81

Appendix A - Glossary A-1

Appendix B- Glossary (Job Training Partnership Act) B-1

Appendix C - Abbreviations and Acronyms C-1

Appendix D - Data Source Acknowledgement D-1

I. DESCRIPTION OF STATE

West Virginia is the only state contained entirely within the Appalachian Region. Its economy has been profoundly affected by its geography. The interaction between the West Virginian and his land is a common thread throughout the history of the state.

The rugged terrain and the bountiful deposits of coal, oil, salt, limestone and clay shaped the nature of the state's economic development. If one views the mountains and not the mineral supply, West Virginia would closely resemble one of the rural New England states such as Vermont or New Hampshire, yet there are wide economic differences. The fact that the terrain made it more profitable to take the fuels to the factories, rather than the reverse, determined the economic development of West Virginia.

Economies based on the extraction of minerals are generally slower to evolve into "mature" economies than are more broadly based ones. Much of this growth retardation stems from the damage caused by the wildly gyrating "boom/bust" cycles common to basic commodity markets. By never achieving an even level of growth, the infrastructure, labor market and distribution systems seldom match the needs of the resident population.

II. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Economic Developments and Projected Industry Outlooks

Contrary to prevailing opinion, the West Virginia economy is at its strongest point in several years. Average insured unemployment stands at 2.8 percent in FY 1989, the lowest level since 1967. As recently as fiscal year 1983, insured unemployment averaged 51,174, or more than three times the 15,908 of FY 1989. The total unemployment rate has dropped sharply every year since 1983, and stands at 6.4 percent in FY 1989, the lowest rate of the 1980s. Total employment is at its highest level since 1982, and should continue its healthy growth.

Statewide manufacturing projections are conservative, increasing 1,100 through fiscal year 1991. Several factors contribute to this estimate with strength showing in certain industries and decline in others. The optimistic side of the projection is the result of increased business activity or anticipated openings in several industries.

As reported in the previous publication, construction continues for a multi-million dollar hardwood flooring plant employing 200 during construction and, as operations begin, in April 1990 employing approximately 300 regular workers. More good news comes from a northern primary metal manufacturer which has increased its work force by approximately 300 since April 1989. Considering a near closure in 1984, this is a significant increase, and the first of such since 1979. The aluminum industry continues to thrive with a reopening of an older unused facility and a 9.5 million dollar modernization of an operative one which should increase efficiency and production. A central West Virginia stamping plant has transferred ownership and anticipates production increases and possibly an employment addition of 800 within five years. Numerous small facilities are opening around the state and should be on-line before the projection period begins.

It would be misleading to paint too rosy a picture of the economic environment for durable goods since several businesses are experiencing difficulties. A major wood mill located in the southern part of the state closed its doors after only several months of operation. The multi-million dollar facility housed some of the most advanced woodworking equipment in the world, and currently has not found a new owner. In the north central part of the state a large durable goods manufacturing plant has begun layoffs with no intentions for recall. Several other smaller manufacturing facilities have foundered.

Nondurable goods reflect a rise of 700 over the period. Despite the positive growth, no discernable trends appear during the projection period. Many bright spots appear in the foreseeable future for nondurable goods industries but some undesirable circumstances could overshadow much of the growth. A prime example of this is the central WV chemical company which plans to build a new production facility, increasing its employment by a significant amount. Unfortunately, it has announced layoffs of more than double its new hirings at an older plant site for replacement of an outdated facility. Bad news also comes from the closing of a glass plant which at one time had employed over 200.

Good news for the nondurable goods category comes from the northern part of the state where a manufacturer plans to begin producing finished sportswear potentially employing 100 to 150. Additionally, an out of state company presented plans to build an 85 million dollar plant in the eastern part of the state converting paper waste and other cellulose materials into ethanol, an alcohol product that can fuel automobiles. On the darker side of the news, many losses in employment have occurred, such as the closing of a shoe manufacturing plant employing approximately 400 persons. Coal mining employment has dropped significantly since the beginning of the 1980s. The spreading use of longwall and remote control mining during the last ten years has contributed to this decline as well as to the increase in coal production. Coal mining has been transformed from a labor intensive to a capital intensive industry. Even with the labor management disputes, August 1989 coal production is running 10.7 percent ahead of last year. This represents a greater percentage increase than any other state, and more than any major western producer. The question remains as to when coal employment will reach a level of diminishing returns. In other words, at what point will improved technology reach its maximum level of efficiency where employment is at an equilibrium or beginning to grow? Projections through 1991 call for a decline of 100 for mining employment. Should this be realized, factors contributing to this are: (1) An even more productive underground labor force; (2) a competitive marketplace; and (3) technological advances. Barring unforeseeable events which would cause demand for coal to increase significantly which would affect employment, there should be a leveling off of the employment trends of the 1980s.

Environmental issues have been a hot topic in the political arena and many of the issues will affect our state.New clean air legislation could have a major impact on the West Virginia coal industry. Should President Bush's emissions reduction plan become law, dislocation problems may occur in the northern high sulfur coal fields as low sulfur coal use will be rewarded by generous incentives from the government. Southern coal fields containing high quality coal (low-sulfur, low-ash, high-BTU) could benefit from such legislation.

In the construction industries, fair growth is projected but the picture here is ambiguous. There is a great amount of commercial and residential growth continuing throughout the eastern panhandle and Putnam County. The huge construction project of replacing the obsolete locks at Gallipolis, Ohio is still on schedule. There is a construction boom on West Virginia's college and university campuses, with more than $180 million in projects in various stages of development.

In transportation and public utilities, much is occurring which makes the projections unclear. The Gallipolis locks project scheduled for an FY 1992 opening may not get started soon enough to affect the FY 1991 projections. When opened, the new locks will bolster the competitiveness of tow companies in western West Virginia. Plans to build four power plants have been all but abandoned, lowering projections of construction, mining, and operative jobs.

Projections for wholesale and retail trade are up 6,300 over the two-year period, the bulk of this in retail. The actual increase may be lower depending on national and state economic conditions and the public's willingness to spend or save. A major department store chain has initiated plans to open its doors throughout the central part of the state.

The finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) sector will experience only modest gains during the projection period. The increase in FIRE will come from continuing bank mergers, acquisitions and branch banking.

The services sector in West Virginia, following national trends, is one of the fastest growing segments of employment. In 1950, services made up only 8.5 percent of the state's employment. As late as 1970, it was only 12.8 percent. But during the 1970s and throughout the 1980s, services began to accelerate to the point that for the projection period, it is expected to make up well over 20 percent of the state's employment. The health service industry provides the largest share of jobs in the service industries. Adding about 2,000 jobs between the second quarter 1988 and the second quarter 1989, health services' growth rate was 4 percent during this period. This was a drop in growth compared to a 45 percent growth rate since 1980. From the standpoint of the demographics of an aging population, this growth will continue though the hospital sector will grow more slowly than others. Business service industries provided 1,500 jobs from second quarter 1988 to second quarter 1989 increasing at a 13 percent rate. Some industries are likely to outpace others with personnel supply being an integral component. Businesses are discovering both the cost effectiveness and time saving advantage of utilizing some outside services such as equipment supply, data processing, janitorial services, and business and repair to name a few. Additionally, those services found in only major metropolitan areas just a few years ago are making their way into small town America.

Government is the only sector of nonagricultural wage and salary employment projected to decline over the projection period. The federal government is under budgetary constraints that are only going to get tighter. Recent reductions in state government employment will likely continue in the quest for greater efficiency, while school consolidation and attempts to bring student-teacher ratios into closer alignment with the rest of the nation will have a negative effect on local government employment. Total government employment should decline to 20 percent or less of payroll employment by fiscal 1991, compared to 21.6 percent in fiscal 1987.

B. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

West Virginia's population has been declining through the decade of the 1980s. Estimates of the 1988 total population indicates a 3.8 percent loss since the 1980 census. A national recession in the beginning of the 1980s and technology advances contributed to plant closings and layoffs in mining, manufacturing, transportation, and construction industries. Perhaps the hardest hit category is the 20-34 year old age group. It is estimated that this age group will have experienced a decrease of nearly 12 percent from the 1980 census to projected 1991. Current census forecasts indicate this trend will continue through the early 1990s despite a recent rejuvenation of the West Virginia business climate.

Most impacted by the out migration were those counties in the southern part of the state and others whose labor market has been highly dependent on the coal industry. Eastern panhandle counties have benefited most in recent years by the economic expansion and are projected to experience the greatest rate of population growth.

Trends in Unemployment

Annual average unemployment continued to fall during fiscal year 1989. The number of unemployed fell 6,000 over the year from 51,600 in fiscal year 1988 to 45,600 in fiscal year 1989 with the trend appearing to continue.

III. JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)

Public Law 97-300 provides for job training programs. The law has as its concept a partnership between elected officials and the local employer community who plan, administer and evaluate programs. The system's management functions are carried out at the state level. This close involvement of the local employer community is designed to increase the relevance of skills taught and the quality of skill levels achieved, thus improving the placement and retention of trainees in unsubsidized jobs. The Job Training Partnership Act gives state governors the responsibility for designating the sub-state service delivery areas (SDAs) which are both planning districts and actual service areas. These areas embrace the whole of West Virginia. The JTPA contains guidelines and procedures by which these areas are designated and its programs are to be administered.

A free informational packet containing additional JTPA data is available upon request to the address on the inside front of this publication.

West Virginia's service delivery areas include:

1. West Virginia, less Kanawha County, and less Northern Panhandle
2. Kanawha County
3. Northern Panhandle (includes Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel Counties)

Table 1

WEST VIRGINIA
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
1980 CENSUS AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991*

Age	Total*		Fiscal Year 1991			
			White		Nonwhite	
	Census Data** 1980	Fiscal Year 1991	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	1,949,644	1,869,986	867,051	929,545	34,466	38,924
0-4	145,583	126,884	61,596	58,707	3,314	3,267
5-9	152,802	139,133	68,496	64,605	3,163	2,869
10-14	157,489	148,470	72,616	69,435	3,372	3,047
15-19	174,204	147,169	72,593	68,430	3,515	2,631
20-24	172,688	136,920	65,189	65,887	2,862	2,982
25-29	160,954	145,919	68,389	71,621	2,800	3,109
30-34	144,649	138,596	65,599	67,224	2,686	3,087
35-39	109,878	142,930	69,304	68,784	2,214	2,628
40-44	97,541	108,540	52,340	52,479	1,764	1,957
45-49	93,307	95,306	45,103	47,328	1,374	1,501
50-54	104,805	87,760	40,101	45,219	970	1,470
55-59	105,219	98,434	44,358	50,762	1,242	2,072
60-64	92,657	96,734	42,684	50,794	1,334	1,922
65-69	82,953	82,481	34,750	44,986	1,123	1,622
70-74	64,345	70,912	28,215	39,938	1,046	1,713
75 & Over	90,570	103,798	35,718	63,346	1,687	3,047

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Calendar year 1980 total is U. S. Census data. Fiscal year 1991 total is estimate of civilian population.
**Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia.

Table 1-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX 1980 CENSUS AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991*

	Total*		Fiscal Year 1991			
			White		Nonwhite	
Age	Census Data** 1980	Fiscal Year 1991	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	1,510,504	1,454,361	678,964	722,324	24,940	28,133
0-4	115,151	101,887	49,672	47,440	2,419	2,356
5-9	121,126	112,330	55,345	52,617	2,260	2,108
10-14	124,681	120,324	58,976	56,541	2,552	2,255
15-19	136,814	118,222	58,702	55,065	2,690	1,765
20-24	134,492	109,247	52,020	52,861	2,175	2,191
25-29	123,570	113,108	54,091	54,804	2,031	2,182
30-34	111,872	104,165	50,345	49,867	1,849	2,104
35-39	84,987	108,988	54,044	51,661	1,440	1,843
40-44	75,138	80,066	38,672	38,914	1,139	1,341
45-49	70,754	73,401	35,283	36,347	802	969
50-54	78,077	67,303	30,718	34,678	727	1,180
55-59	79,489	75,867	34,276	39,143	877	1,571
60-64	70,618	73,313	32,196	38,579	1,051	1,487
65-69	63,812	61,896	25,883	34,034	843	1,136
70-74	49,689	54,404	21,345	30,936	773	1,350
75 & Over	70,234	79,840	27,396	48,837	1,312	2,295

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Calendar year 1980 total is U. S. Census data. Fiscal year 1991 total is estimate of civilian population.
**Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia

Table 1-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
1980 CENSUS AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991*

Age	Total*		Fiscal Year 1991			
			White		Nonwhite	
	Census Data** 1980	Fiscal Year 1991	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	231,414	219,426	96,101	108,532	6,843	7,950
0-4	16,444	14,188	6,504	6,247	721	716
5-9	16,220	14,886	7,099	6,527	697	563
10-14	16,296	15,004	7,050	6,790	609	555
15-19	19,010	14,609	6,611	6,793	576	629
20-24	20,012	14,651	6,813	6,730	549	559
25-29	20,460	17,898	7,727	8,875	545	751
30-34	18,052	18,963	8,500	9,145	589	729
35-39	13,502	17,714	8,155	8,500	498	561
40-44	11,881	13,069	5,992	6,303	372	402
45-49	12,058	11,156	4,822	5,548	402	384
50-54	14,330	11,161	4,854	6,018	142	147
55-59	13,735	12,830	5,482	6,692	256	400
60-64	11,793	12,405	5,360	6,524	215	306
65-69	9,897	10,502	4,229	5,707	199	367
70-74	7,542	8,522	3,310	4,723	217	272
75 & Over	10,182	11,868	3,593	7,410	256	609

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Calendar year 1980 total is U. S. Census data. Fiscal year 1991 total is estimate of civilian population.
**Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia

Table 1-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
1980 CENSUS AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991*

Age	Total*		Fiscal Year 1991			
			White		Nonwhite	
	Census Data** 1980	Fiscal Year 1991	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	207,726	196,199	91,986	98,689	2,683	2,841
0-4	13,988	10,809	5,420	5,020	174	195
5-9	15,456	11,917	6,052	5,461	206	198
10-14	16,512	13,142	6,590	6,104	211	237
15-19	18,380	14,338	7,280	6,572	249	237
20-24	18,184	13,022	6,356	6,296	138	232
25-29	16,924	14,913	6,571	7,942	224	176
30-34	14,725	15,468	6,754	8,212	248	254
35-39	11,389	16,228	7,105	8,623	276	224
40-44	10,522	15,405	7,676	7,262	253	214
45-49	10,495	10,749	4,998	5,433	170	148
50-54	12,398	9,296	4,529	4,523	101	143
55-59	11,995	9,737	4,600	4,927	109	101
60-64	10,246	11,016	5,128	5,691	68	129
65-69	9,244	10,083	4,638	5,245	81	119
70-74	7,114	7,986	3,560	4,279	56	91
75 & Over	10,154	12,090	4,729	7,099	119	143

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.

*Calendar year 1980 total is U. S. Census data. Fiscal year 1991 total is estimate of civilian population.

**Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia

Table 2

WEST VIRGINIA COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
CENSUS DATA 1980 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991*

Age and Race	Total				Male				Female			
	Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate	
	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991
Total	753.1	767.5	51.6	53.8	473.7	436.2	68.3	64.7	279.4	331.3	36.5	44.0
16-17	15.5	13.4	22.3	23.5	9.2	7.6	25.8	25.7	6.3	5.8	18.6	21.1
18-19	34.5	28.7	49.4	46.5	19.5	16.3	55.8	51.1	15.0	12.4	43.0	41.5
20-24	113.1	88.1	65.5	64.3	67.5	50.0	79.3	73.5	45.6	38.1	52.0	55.3
25-34	214.4	221.3	70.2	77.8	139.9	125.2	91.8	89.8	74.5	96.1	48.6	66.3
35-44	144.8	198.1	69.7	78.8	93.2	112.9	90.7	89.9	51.5	85.2	49.1	67.7
45-64	210.2	202.5	53.1	53.5	132.0	115.4	71.4	65.1	78.2	87.1	37.0	43.3
65 & Over	20.6	15.4	8.6	6.0	12.3	8.8	12.6	8.6	8.3	6.6	5.9	4.3
White. Total	727.9	740.8	51.8	53.9	460.2	421.5	68.8	64.8	267.7	319.3	36.4	44.1
16-17	15.1	12.8	22.7	23.4	9.0	7.4	26.4	26.2	6.1	5.4	18.7	20.4
18-19	33.4	27.4	50.3	46.3	19.0	15.5	57.3	50.9	14.5	11.9	43.3	41.3
20-24	108.9	84.9	66.0	64.8	65.4	48.4	80.3	74.2	43.5	36.5	52.0	55.4
25-34	206.7	213.5	70.2	78.3	135.6	120.8	92.2	90.2	71.0	92.7	48.3	66.8
35-44	140.3	192.3	69.7	79.2	90.6	109.7	90.8	90.2	49.6	82.6	48.9	68.1
45-64	203.8	195.6	53.2	53.4	128.7	111.5	71.6	64.7	75.0	84.1	36.9	43.3
65 & Over	19.8	14.3	8.7	5.8	11.8	8.2	12.6	8.3	7.9	6.1	5.9	4.1
Nonwhite. Total	25.2	26.7	45.7	50.2	13.5	14.7	54.5	61.2	11.7	12.0	38.6	41.2
16-17	0.5	0.6	15.1	26.4	0.2	0.2	13.7	17.4	0.3	0.4	16.4	35.6
18-19	1.1	1.3	31.8	52.7	0.5	0.8	29.2	65.7	0.6	0.5	35.0	40.1
20-24	4.2	3.2	54.7	54.8	2.1	1.6	57.2	55.9	2.1	1.6	52.5	53.7
25-34	7.7	7.8	68.6	66.8	4.3	4.4	80.9	80.2	3.4	3.4	57.6	54.9
35-44	4.5	5.8	70.8	67.7	2.6	3.2	86.2	80.4	1.9	2.6	56.7	56.7
45-64	6.4	6.9	49.5	58.1	3.3	3.9	62.6	79.3	3.1	3.0	40.6	43.1
65 & Over	0.8	1.1	7.9	10.7	0.5	0.6	11.2	15.6	0.3	0.5	5.6	7.8

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In Thousands

Table 2-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE CENSUS DATA 1980 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991*

	Total				Male				Female			
	Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate	
Age and Race	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991
Total	563.0	582.2	50.2	53.1	358.0	331.8	66.8	63.8	205.0	250.4	35.0	43.5
16-19	37.7	32.9	34.5	34.8	22.1	18.7	39.6	38.1	15.7	14.2	29.2	31.2
20-24	85.7	66.9	63.7	61.2	52.0	38.1	78.2	70.3	33.7	28.8	49.5	52.3
25-34	162.4	168.9	69.0	77.7	107.1	96.2	91.3	88.8	55.3	72.7	46.8	66.7
35-44	110.1	153.3	68.7	81.1	71.6	87.4	89.8	91.7	38.5	65.9	47.8	70.3
45-64	152.0	150.4	50.8	51.9	96.1	85.8	68.6	63.1	56.0	64.6	35.2	42.0
65 & Over	15.1	9.8	8.2	5.0	9.1	5.6	11.9	7.2	6.0	4.2	5.5	3.5

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In thousands.

Table 2-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
CENSUS DATA 1980 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991*

	Total				Male				Female			
	Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate	
Age and Race	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991
Total	104.2	101.8	58.3	59.1	61.5	57.7	74.0	73.3	42.7	44.1	44.6	47.1
16-19	6.5	4.6	42.8	39.6	3.5	2.6	45.4	45.7	3.1	2.0	40.2	33.8
20-24	15.0	11.3	74.7	77.1	8.1	6.3	85.1	85.6	6.9	5.0	65.3	68.6
25-34	29.3	29.5	76.1	80.0	17.9	16.6	93.8	95.6	11.4	12.9	58.7	66.2
35-44	19.1	24.0	75.2	78.0	11.6	13.7	94.0	91.2	7.5	10.3	57.4	65.3
45-64	31.3	29.3	60.4	61.6	18.8	16.7	79.1	77.6	12.6	12.6	44.6	48.4
65 & Over	3.0	3.1	10.7	10.0	1.7	1.8	15.5	15.2	1.3	1.3	7.6	6.8

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.

*Based on Current Population Survey estimates.

**In thousands.

Table 2-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
CENSUS DATA 1980 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991*

	Total				Male				Female			
	Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate	
Age and Race	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991	CD1980	FY1991
Total	85.9	83.5	54.2	53.0	54.2	46.7	72.5	62.7	31.7	36.8	37.9	45.9
16-19	5.8	4.6	38.8	40.3	3.2	2.6	21.4	43.5	2.6	2.0	17.3	36.7
20-24	12.4	9.9	68.4	75.7	7.3	5.6	81.8	85.4	5.1	4.3	55.4	65.9
25-34	22.7	22.9	71.8	75.2	14.9	12.4	93.7	84.9	7.8	10.5	49.6	62.7
35-44	15.6	20.8	71.1	65.5	10.0	11.8	93.7	77.1	5.5	9.0	49.5	54.5
45-64	26.8	22.8	59.4	55.7	17.2	12.9	81.0	65.5	9.6	9.9	40.3	46.5
65 & Over	2.6	2.5	9.6	8.3	1.5	1.4	14.2	10.7	1.0	1.1	6.6	6.5

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In thousands.

Table 3

WEST VIRGINIA
POPULATION BY RACE, BY COUNTY
CENSUS: 1970 AND 1980

County	TOTAL		WHITE				NONWHITE			
			1970		1980		1970		1980	
	1970	1980	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
West Virginia	1,744,237	1,949,644	1,673,481	95.9	1,874,751	96.2	70,756	4.1	74,893	3.8
Barbour	14,030	16,639	13,846	98.7	16,416	98.7	184	1.3	223	1.3
Berkeley	36,356	46,775	34,933	96.1	44,764	95.7	1,423	3.9	2,011	4.3
Boone	25,118	30,447	24,801	98.7	30,064	98.7	317	1.3	383	1.3
Braxton	12,666	13,894	12,565	99.2	13,795	99.3	101	0.8	99	0.7
Brooke	30,443	31,117	30,139	99.0	30,792	99.0	304	1.0	325	1.0
Cabell	106,918	106,835	102,245	95.6	101,627	95.1	4,673	4.4	5,208	4.9
Calhoun	7,046	8,250	7,038	99.9	8,187	99.2	8	0.1	63	0.8
Clay	9,330	11,265	9,322	99.9	11,246	99.8	8	0.1	19	0.2
Doddridge	6,389	7,433	6,373	99.7	7,406	99.6	16	0.3	27	0.4
Fayette	49,332	57,863	43,987	89.2	53,276	92.1	5,345	10.8	4,587	7.9
Gilmer	7,782	8,334	7,759	99.7	8,256	99.1	23	0.3	78	0.9
Grant	8,607	10,210	8,461	98.3	10,059	98.5	146	1.7	151	1.5
Greenbrier	32,090	37,665	30,417	94.8	35,992	95.6	1,673	5.2	1,673	4.4
Hampshire	11,710	14,867	11,602	99.1	14,714	99.0	108	0.9	153	1.0
Hancock	39,749	40,418	38,363	96.5	39,183	96.9	1,386	3.5	1,235	3.1
Hardy	8,855	10,030	8,625	97.4	9,816	97.9	230	2.6	214	2.1
Harrison	73,028	77,710	71,855	98.4	76,384	98.3	1,173	1.6	1,326	1.7
Jackson	20,903	25,794	20,886	99.9	25,711	99.7	17	0.1	83	0.3
Jefferson	21,280	30,302	18,510	87.0	27,389	90.4	2,770	13.0	2,913	9.6
Kanawha	229,515	231,414	215,908	94.1	215,953	93.3	13,607	5.9	15,461	6.7
Lewis	17,847	18,813	17,720	99.3	18,672	99.3	127	0.7	141	0.7
Lincoln	18,912	23,675	18,896	99.9	23,632	99.8	16	0.1	43	0.2
Logan	46,269	50,679	43,396	93.8	48,290	95.3	2,873	6.2	2,389	4.7
McDowell	50,666	49,899	41,504	81.9	42,401	85.0	9,162	18.1	7,498	15.0
Marion	61,356	65,789	58,953	96.1	63,186	96.0	2,403	3.9	2,603	4.0
Marshall	37,598	41,608	37,306	99.2	41,198	99.0	292	0.8	410	1.0
Mason	24,306	27,045	23,997	98.7	26,799	99.1	309	1.3	246	0.9
Mercer	63,206	73,942	57,815	91.5	68,483	92.6	5,391	8.5	5,459	7.4
Mineral	23,109	27,234	22,404	96.9	26,334	96.7	705	3.1	900	3.3
Mingo	32,780	37,336	31,386	95.7	36,162	96.9	1,394	4.3	1,174	3.1
Monongalia	63,714	75,024	62,277	97.7	72,270	96.3	1,437	2.3	2,754	3.7
Monroe	11,272	12,873	10,737	95.3	12,611	98.0	535	4.7	262	2.0
Morgan	8,547	10,711	8,425	98.6	10,583	98.8	122	1.4	128	1.2
Nicholas	22,552	28,126	22,513	99.8	28,051	99.7	39	0.2	75	0.3
Ohio	63,439	61,389	61,282	96.6	58,876	95.9	2,157	3.4	2,513	4.1
Pendleton	7,031	7,910	6,879	97.8	7,713	97.5	152	2.2	197	2.5
Pleasants	7,274	8,236	7,234	99.5	8,207	99.6	40	0.5	29	0.4
Pocahontas	8,870	9,919	8,729	98.4	9,814	98.9	141	1.6	105	1.1
Preston	25,455	30,460	25,342	99.6	30,322	99.5	113	0.4	138	0.5
Putnam	27,625	38,181	27,597	99.9	38,012	99.6	28	0.1	169	0.4
Raleigh	70,080	86,821	62,963	89.8	79,408	91.5	7,117	10.2	7,413	8.5
Randolph	24,596	28,734	24,357	99.0	28,385	98.8	239	1.0	349	1.2
Ritchie	10,145	11,442	10,128	99.8	11,422	99.8	17	0.2	20	0.2
Roane	14,111	15,952	14,028	99.4	15,806	99.1	83	0.6	146	0.9
Summers	13,213	15,875	12,635	95.6	14,634	92.2	578	4.4	1,241	7.8
Taylor	13,878	16,584	13,714	98.8	16,411	99.0	164	1.2	173	1.0
Tucker	7,447	8,675	7,424	99.7	8,648	99.7	23	0.3	27	0.3
Tyler	9,929	11,320	9,913	99.8	11,297	99.8	16	0.2	23	0.2
Upshur	19,092	23,427	18,985	99.4	23,245	99.2	107	0.6	182	0.8
Wayne	37,581	46,021	37,512	99.8	45,902	99.7	69	0.2	119	0.3
Webster	9,809	12,245	9,800	99.9	12,228	99.9	9	0.1	17	0.1
Wetzel	20,314	21,874	20,296	99.9	21,800	99.7	18	0.1	74	0.3
Wirt	4,154	4,922	4,148	99.9	4,905	99.7	6	0.1	17	0.3
Wood	86,818	93,648	85,970	99.0	92,510	98.8	848	1.0	1,138	1.2
Wyoming	30,095	35,993	29,581	98.3	35,504	98.6	514	1.7	489	1.4

Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia. For 1970 data: (PC(1)B-50), Table 33, Pages 79-83. For 1980 data: (PC80-1-B50), Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 50, Table 53, Pages 144 -148. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., August 1971 (for 1970) and August 1982 (for 1980).

Table 3-A

WEST VIRGINIA AND SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
POPULATION BY RACE
CENSUS: 1970 AND 1980

STATE AND SDAs	TOTAL		WHITE				NONWHITE			
	1970	1980	1970		1980		1970		1980	
			Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
West Virginia	1,744,237	1,949,644	1,673,481	95.9	1,874,751	96.2	70,756	4.1	74,893	3.8
Kanawha County SDA	229,515	231,414	215,908	94.1	215,953	93.3	13,607	5.9	15,461	6.7
Northern Panhandle SDA*	201,472	207,726	197,299	97.9	203,146	97.8	4,173	2.1	4,580	2.2
Balance of State**	1,313,250	1,510,504	1,260,274	96.0	1,455,652	96.4	52,976	4.0	54,852	3.6

*Counties within Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel.

**Balance of State is West Virginia less Kanawha County SDA and Northern Panhandle SDA.

WEST VIRGINIA
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY COUNTY
1987

COUNTY	INCOME 1986	INCOME 1987	RANK 1987	RANK 1986	PERCENT CHANGE
United States	$14,609	$15,484	NA	NA	6.0
State of West Virginia	10,549	10,992	NA	NA	4.2
Metropolitan Portion	11,993	12,548	NA	NA	4.6
Nonmetropolitan Portion	9,724	10,106	NA	NA	3.9
Kanawha	13,270	13,773	1	1	3.8
Ohio	12,549	13,208	2	2	5.3
Hancock	12,545	13,124	3	9	4.6
Cabell	12,007	12,721	4	5	5.9
Wood	11,853	12,479	5	3	5.3
Harrison	11,313	11,832	6	7	4.6
Berkeley	11,171	11,738	7	11	5.1
Mercer	11,057	11,661	8	6	5.5
Monongalia	11,143	11,659	9	13	4.6
Putnam	11,302	11,617	10	19	2.8
Boone	11,187	11,561	11	8	3.3
Jefferson	10,702	11,393	12	18	6.5
Morgan	10,788	11,352	13	4	5.2
Hardy	10,964	11,259	14	10	2.7
STATE AVERAGE	10,549	10,992			4.2
Mineral	10,467	10,992	15	20	5.0
Marion	10,502	10,928	16	17	4.1
Raleigh	10,394	10,854	17	16	4.4
Brooke	10.295	10,818	18	26	5.1
Wetzel	10,314	10,799	19	14	4.7
Marshall	10,188	10,677	20	15	4.8
Hampshire	9,991	10,511	21	29	5.2
Greenbrier	9,923	10,478	22	31	5.6
Pleasants	10,547	10,456	23	21	-0.9
Pocahontas	9,701	10,421	24	21	7.4
Grant	9,931	10,285	25	12	3.6
Mingo	9,639	10,160	26	25	5.4
Randolph	9,719	10,000	27	24	2.9
Tyler	9,746	9,972	28	23	2.3
Tucker	9,444	9,883	29	35	4.6
Nicholas	9,463	9,878	30	32	4.4
Jackson	9,498	9,846	31	36	3.7
Lewis	9,420	9,765	32	30	3.7
Logan	9,366	9,685	33	28	3.4
Wayne	8,963	9,468	34	34	5.6
Monroe	8,920	9,352	35	33	4.8
Pendleton	9,175	9,335	36	27	1.7
Mason	8,924	9,312	37	38	4.3
Braxton	8,891	9,090	38	39	2.2
Ritchie	8,699	9,008	39	40	3.6
Upshur	8,743	8,972	40	43	2.6
Preston	8,478	8,797	41	41	3.8
Gilmer	8,465	8,789	42	48	3.8
Roane	8,578	8,764	43	44	2.2
Taylor	8,345	8,650	44	46	3.7
Fayette	8,392	8,630	45	42	2.8
Doddridge	8,251	8,575	46	51	3.9
Barbour	8,458	8,521	47	49	0.7
Wyoming	8,064	8,415	48	45	4.4
Wirt	7,696	7,979	49	37	3.7
Webster	7,566	7,800	50	53	3.1
McDowell	8,242	7,657	51	47	-7.1
Lincoln	7,147	7,494	52	50	4.9
Summers	7,079	7,226	53	52	2.1
Calhoun	6,766	7,015	54	54	3.7
Clay	6,404	6,607	55	55	3.2

NA Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 4-A

WEST VIRGINIA AND SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY COUNTY
ANNUAL AVERAGES 1986 - 1987
1987

COUNTY	INCOME 1986	 1987	RANK 1987	RANK 1986	PERCENT CHANGE
State of West Virginia	10,549	10,992	NA	NA	4.2
Kanawha County SDA	13,271	13,773	NA	NA	3.8
Northern Panhandle SDA*	11,345	11,887	NA	NA	4.8
Balance of State**	10,039	10,463	NA	NA	4.2

*Counties within Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel.

**Balance of State is West Virginia less Kanawha County SDA and Northern Panhandle SDA.

Table 5

WEST VIRGINIA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR
FISCAL YEARS 1987 - 1989 AND
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991

Industry	Annual Averages (Fiscal Years)					Projected Fiscal Year
	1987*	1988*	1989*	1988 - 1989 Changes		
				Number*	Percent	1991*
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Total	596.9	604.6	614.2	9.6	1.6	630.0
Manufacturing	86.2	86.4	87.5	1.1	1.3	88.6
Durable Goods	48.4	47.9	48.9	1.0	2.1	49.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass	9.2	8.3	7.9	-0.4	-4.8	7.9
Primary & Fabricated Metals	20.8	20.2	20.2	0.0	0.0	20.8
Electrical & Nonelectrical Machinery	8.1	8.1	8.3	0.2	2.5	8.4
Nondurable Goods	37.8	38.4	38.6	0.2	0.5	39.3
Chemicals	18.5	18.2	18.3	0.1	0.5	18.6
Nonmanufacturing	510.7	518.3	526.7	8.4	1.6	541.4
Mining	37.8	35.4	34.0	-1.4	-4.0	33.9
Bituminous Mining	32.5	30.1	28.7	-1.4	-4.7	28.7
Construction	23.3	24.8	25.8	1.0	4.0	27.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	36.6	36.6	37.8	1.2	3.3	38.2
Transportation	16.5	16.3	16.5	0.2	1.2	16.8
Communication	7.6	7.9	8.3	0.4	5.1	8.7
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.5	12.4	12.4	0.0	0.0	12.7
Trade, Wholesale & Retail	137.6	141.1	143.9	2.8	2.0	150.2
Wholesale Trade	29.1	29.6	29.4	-0.2	-0.7	30.2
Retail Trade	108.5	111.5	114.5	3.0	2.7	120.0
General Merchandise Stores	18.1	18.2	18.6	0.4	2.2	19.5
Food Stores	20.7	21.3	22.1	0.8	3.8	23.6
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14.4	14.7	15.4	0.7	4.8	15.7
Eating & Drinking Places	30.1	31.8	33.2	1.4	4.4	35.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	23.8	24.2	24.2	0.0	0.0	24.8
Services	122.9	127.6	133.5	5.9	4.6	141.1
Business & Repair Services	17.5	18.3	19.2	0.9	4.9	21.5
Health Services	46.4	48.6	51.8	3.2	6.6	54.6
Government	128.7	128.6	128.0	-0.6	-0.5	126.2
Federal	15.5	16.1	16.3	0.2	1.2	16.4
State	40.6	39.8	39.8	0.0	0.0	38.1
Local	72.6	72.7	71.9	-0.8	-1.1	71.7

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. March 1988 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 5-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1987 - 1989 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991

Industry	Annual Averages (Fiscal Years)					Projected Fiscal Year 1991*
	1987*	1988*	1989*	1988 - 1989 Changes		
				Number*	Percent	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Total	431.4	435.7	443.8	8.1	1.9	457.1
Manufacturing	58.1	58.0	58.9	0.9	1.6	59.5
Durable Goods	33.7	33.0	34.0	1.0	3.0	34.1
Nondurable Goods	24.4	24.8	24.8	0.0	0.0	25.4
Nonmanufacturing	373.3	377.9	384.9	7.0	1.9	397.6
Mining	34.3	31.9	30.6	-1.3	-4.1	30.6
Bituminous Mining	29.7	27.3	26.1	-1.2	-4.4	26.2
Construction	17.6	18.9	19.5	0.6	3.2	20.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.3	26.0	27.2	1.2	4.6	27.4
Trade, Wholesale & Retail	99.0	101.3	103.4	2.1	2.1	108.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	15.2	15.7	15.7	0.0	0.0	16.2
Services	82.7	86.1	91.4	5.3	6.2	97.8
Government	98.2	98.0	97.6	-0.4	-0.4	96.7

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. March 1988 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 5-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1987 - 1989 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991

Industry	Annual Averages (Fiscal Years)					Projected Fiscal Year 1991*
	1987*	1988*	1989*	1988 - 1989 Changes Number*	1988 - 1989 Changes Percent	
Salary Employment, Total	97.0	98.5	98.9	0.4	0.4	100.2
Manufacturing	9.8	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	9.8
Durable Goods	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
Nondurable Goods	8.6	8.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4
Nonmanufacturing	87.2	88.7	89.2	0.5	0.6	90.4
Mining	2.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.8
Bituminous Coal Mining	1.4	1.3	1.2	-0.1	-7.7	1.1
Construction	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	7.3	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	7.5
Trade, Wholesale & Retail	24.6	25.0	25.4	0.4	1.6	26.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Services	24.1	25.3	25.6	0.3	1.2	26.3
Government	19.7	19.6	19.4	-0.2	-1.0	19.0

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding. March 1988 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 5-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1987 - 1989 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991

Industry	Annual Averages (Fiscal Years)					Projected Fiscal Year 1991*
	1987*	1988*	1989*	1988 - 1989 Changes Number*	1988 - 1989 Changes Percent	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Total	68.5	70.4	71.5	1.1	1.6	72.7
Manufacturing	18.3	18.7	18.9	0.2	1.1	19.3
Durable Goods	13.5	13.5	13.5	0.0	0.0	13.8
Nondurable Goods	4.8	5.2	5.4	0.2	3.8	5.5
Nonmanufacturing	50.2	51.7	52.6	0.9	1.7	53.4
Mining	1.5	1.6	1.5	-0.1	-6.3	1.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	1.4	1.5	1.4	-0.1	-6.7	1.4
Construction	2.2	2.4	2.8	0.4	16.7	2.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.3
Trade, Wholesale & Retail	14.0	14.8	15.1	0.3	2.0	15.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.6
Services	16.1	16.2	16.5	0.3	1.9	17.0
Government	10.8	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	10.5

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding. March 1988 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 6

WEST VIRGINIA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY (000)
FISCAL YEAR 1989

Industry	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Ann. Avg.
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	618.0	618.0	613.8	618.2	628.8	616.9	602.5	600.7	606.7	610.6	617.3	619.3	614.2
MANUFACTURING	87.9	88.3	88.2	88.1	88.1	87.9	87.3	86.9	87.0	86.5	86.5	87.3	87.5
Durable Goods	49.1	49.2	49.2	48.8	48.7	49.2	49.3	49.0	48.9	48.5	48.4	49.0	48.9
Lumber & Furniture	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.7
Stone, Clay, & Glass	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.9
Primary Metals	15.1	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.1	14.9
Fabricated Metals Products	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3
Machinery, except Electrical	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7
Electrical Equipment	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Other Durable Goods	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9
Nondurable Goods	38.8	39.1	39.0	39.3	39.4	38.7	38.0	37.9	38.1	38.0	38.1	38.3	38.6
Food & Kindred Products	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
Apparel & Related Products	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Printing & Publishing	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	18.6	18.5	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.3
Other Nondurable Goods	7.3	7.8	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.0	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.5
MINING	34.4	34.8	34.4	34.3	34.8	34.5	34.2	33.6	33.8	33.6	33.7	31.8	34.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	29.1	29.4	29.0	28.9	29.3	29.1	29.0	28.7	28.7	28.4	28.5	25.8	28.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.4
CONSTRUCTION	27.7	27.7	27.7	28.6	26.4	24.7	21.7	20.6	22.8	25.4	27.9	28.2	25.8
Building Construction	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.1	7.3	5.9	5.6	6.1	6.8	7.8	8.1	7.4
Heavy Construction	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.7	6.1	5.6	5.0	5.9	7.4	7.8	7.9	6.9
Special Trade Contractors	12.1	11.9	12.0	12.6	11.6	11.3	10.2	10.0	10.8	11.2	12.3	12.2	11.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	37.4	37.8	37.4	37.2	37.1	37.2	37.0	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.4	37.6	37.3
Transportation	16.7	17.0	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.5
Communication	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.3
Elec., Gas, & Sanitary Serv.	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.4
TRADE	144.5	145.0	144.4	143.6	144.8	146.2	141.2	139.9	141.5	143.6	145.2	147.4	143.9
Wholesale	29.9	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.2	29.1	29.0	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.4
Retail	114.6	115.1	114.6	113.9	115.2	116.6	112.0	110.8	112.5	114.7	116.2	118.3	114.5
Bldg. Materials & Garden Supplies	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.0
General Merchandise Stores	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.5	19.5	20.3	18.6	17.9	18.0	18.4	18.8	19.3	18.6
Food Stores	22.2	22.5	22.3	22.1	22.4	22.5	22.0	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.1
Auto. Dealers & Serv. Stations	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
Eating & Drinking Places	33.9	34.1	33.8	32.9	32.3	32.0	31.5	31.9	32.4	33.5	34.2	35.6	33.2
Miscellaneous Retail	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.4	11.0	11.4	10.8	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	24.4	24.4	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.1	24.1	24.2	24.2
Banking	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.7
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2
SERVICES	132.6	133.5	133.5	133.7	133.2	132.8	131.0	131.4	132.7	133.4	135.2	139.3	133.5
Hotels	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.4	9.1	8.1
Personal Services	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.9
Business & Repair Services	19.1	19.5	19.6	19.3	18.9	18.9	19.1	18.7	18.8	19.1	19.5	20.4	19.2
Amusement Services	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.3	6.3	5.3
Health Services	51.3	51.2	51.1	51.3	51.3	51.5	51.3	51.6	52.1	52.2	52.7	53.9	51.8
Educational Services	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.5
Social Services	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	6.9	7.1
GOVERNMENT	129.1	126.5	124.0	128.5	140.2	129.3	125.8	127.3	127.7	126.9	127.3	123.5	128.0
Federal	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.9	16.3
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9
US Postal Service	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
All Others	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.1
State	44.7	44.2	37.6	40.8	41.0	40.8	38.3	39.2	39.7	39.1	38.7	33.6	39.8
Hospitals	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
Education	12.9	12.5	14.5	17.7	18.1	17.7	15.3	16.9	17.9	17.4	17.0	12.1	15.8
All Others	28.4	28.3	19.8	19.8	19.6	19.8	19.7	19.1	18.7	18.6	18.6	18.4	20.7
Local	68.0	65.9	70.1	71.5	83.0	72.3	71.3	71.9	71.8	71.6	72.3	73.0	71.9
Hospitals	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0
Education	42.3	40.2	45.0	46.7	47.2	47.4	47.0	47.6	47.5	47.2	47.4	46.9	46.0
All Others	20.7	20.7	20.2	19.9	30.9	19.9	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.8	20.9	20.9

March 1988 benchmark.

Table 7

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS*
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1970 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1970													
Civilian Labor Force	605.1	602.3	604.4	612.7	627.7	633.4	637.0	628.3	624.0	623.3	629.2	625.6	621.1
Total Employment	562.2	560.5	568.0	575.0	585.6	594.1	594.0	593.6	593.2	594.1	590.8	590.1	583.4
Total Unemployment	43.0	41.8	36.4	37.7	42.2	39.3	43.0	34.7	30.8	29.2	38.4	35.5	37.7
Unemployment Rate	7.1	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.7	5.5	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.7	6.1
1971													
Civilian Labor Force	615.0	613.2	610.1	620.0	626.4	641.1	648.9	636.3	626.3	628.4	635.8	633.9	628.0
Total Employment	569.9	566.4	571.1	583.6	591.3	597.0	604.7	598.3	594.5	590.4	588.2	589.4	587.1
Total Unemployment	45.1	46.8	39.1	36.4	35.2	44.1	44.2	38.0	31.8	38.0	47.6	44.5	40.9
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.6	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.1	6.0	7.5	7.0	6.5
1972													
Civilian Labor Force	625.1	623.4	627.0	633.3	643.3	652.4	665.0	650.6	646.6	642.3	644.7	647.5	641.8
Total Employment	572.9	573.3	581.4	593.6	604.5	609.6	617.9	611.7	611.6	608.5	607.1	605.7	599.8
Total Unemployment	52.2	50.0	45.6	39.6	38.8	42.8	47.0	38.8	35.0	33.8	37.6	41.8	41.9
Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.0	7.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.5
1973													
Civilian Labor Force	638.0	634.9	641.4	643.0	653.3	674.6	673.0	661.7	657.0	654.1	655.8	658.3	653.7
Total Employment	588.6	590.9	602.2	607.2	619.2	635.9	628.3	626.6	625.4	625.4	623.2	622.0	616.3
Total Unemployment	49.4	44.0	39.2	35.8	34.0	38.6	44.7	35.1	31.6	28.7	32.6	36.3	37.5
Unemployment Rate	7.7	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.6	5.3	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.7
1974													
Civilian Labor Force	652.7	650.4	652.9	657.6	667.7	687.7	679.8	672.6	671.9	670.5	674.0	675.3	667.8
Total Employment	604.7	604.1	612.9	622.3	634.1	652.1	639.2	639.7	641.0	638.2	630.9	623.4	628.6
Total Unemployment	48.0	46.3	40.1	35.3	33.6	35.6	40.6	32.9	30.8	32.3	43.1	51.9	39.2
Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.1	6.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	6.4	7.7	5.9
1975													
Civilian Labor Force	666.2	661.0	663.7	675.1	683.0	689.8	697.6	683.6	687.1	685.1	687.9	686.3	680.5
Total Employment	608.6	604.9	610.2	624.8	633.9	640.7	647.2	637.9	641.9	642.3	641.6	637.5	630.9
Total Unemployment	57.6	56.0	53.5	50.3	49.1	49.1	50.4	45.7	45.2	42.8	46.3	48.8	49.6
Unemployment Rate	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3
1976													
Civilian Labor Force	677.3	678.0	682.3	691.6	710.1	707.4	717.5	701.3	703.7	703.0	704.0	703.1	698.3
Total Employment	622.8	625.2	634.2	647.8	669.3	664.5	671.3	658.8	666.1	665.2	663.0	658.9	653.9
Total Unemployment	54.5	52.8	48.1	43.8	40.8	42.9	46.2	42.5	37.6	37.9	41.0	44.2	44.4
Unemployment Rate	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.4
1977													
Civilian Labor Force	689.3	704.5	698.1	713.2	719.6	727.0	733.2	738.4	729.0	721.8	719.9	731.4	718.8
Total Employment	635.2	629.6	650.0	671.9	686.4	694.3	695.2	701.9	694.3	689.5	685.8	684.4	676.5
Total Unemployment	54.1	74.9	48.0	41.3	33.2	32.8	38.0	36.5	34.7	32.4	34.1	47.0	42.2
Unemployment Rate	7.8	10.6	6.9	5.8	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	6.4	5.9
1978													
Civilian Labor Force	718.6	717.1	722.8	736.6	745.1	752.9	765.4	753.4	756.7	764.3	763.2	763.6	746.7
Total Employment	662.0	653.7	669.4	698.7	712.7	720.8	726.3	713.5	717.9	729.0	728.9	724.8	704.8
Total Unemployment	56.7	63.5	53.5	37.8	32.4	32.1	39.1	40.0	38.8	35.3	34.3	38.8	41.8
Unemployment Rate	7.9	8.8	7.4	5.1	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.6
1979													
Civilian Labor Force	740.7	738.0	744.8	748.6	761.5	775.7	778.8	765.9	769.8	760.9	756.2	762.4	758.6
Total Employment	688.6	684.8	699.3	709.3	722.2	734.8	730.5	728.7	733.9	723.9	720.6	716.2	716.1
Total Unemployment	52.1	53.3	45.5	39.3	39.3	40.9	48.3	37.2	35.9	37.0	35.6	46.3	42.5
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.2	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.6

continued....

Table 7

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS*
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1970 - 1989
continued

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
						1980							
Civilian Labor Force	770.2	767.8	769.6	773.6	772.7	781.7	781.6	769.4	775.8	775.1	769.4	776.0	773.6
Total Employment	694.9	691.6	698.1	706.3	710.2	714.7	711.4	698.8	708.6	708.4	703.5	704.5	704.2
Total Unemployment	75.3	76.3	71.4	67.3	62.6	66.9	70.2	70.6	67.2	66.6	65.9	71.5	69.3
Unemployment Rate	9.8	9.9	9.3	8.7	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.2	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.0
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	761.2	759.7	762.2	772.0	777.6	762.1	765.2	768.4	769.4	764.0	762.1	762.3	765.5
Total Employment	681.0	681.6	687.9	689.8	692.0	693.3	702.0	701.6	706.0	703.2	699.8	693.2	694.3
Total Unemployment	80.3	78.1	74.2	82.2	85.6	68.8	63.2	66.8	63.4	60.8	62.3	69.1	71.2
Unemployment Rate	10.5	10.3	9.7	10.6	11.0	9.0	8.3	8.7	8.2	8.0	8.2	9.1	9.3
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	743.7	736.1	738.9	740.9	747.5	750.8	758.3	755.4	748.3	781.3	749.2	753.7	747.9
Total Employment	662.1	657.4	665.0	667.5	675.8	674.0	674.5	674.1	666.7	661.7	654.3	647.7	665.1
Total Unemployment	81.7	78.7	74.0	73.5	71.8	76.8	83.8	81.4	81.6	89.6	94.8	105.9	82.8
Unemployment Rate	11.0	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.6	10.2	11.0	10.8	10.9	11.9	12.7	14.1	11.1
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	741.3	727.6	724.4	736.3	739.6	750.0	762.0	766.2	748.6	747.6	746.8	750.2	745.0
Total Employment	622.8	612.9	618.2	626.8	635.0	643.2	648.2	659.2	651.1	651.6	652.4	651.8	639.4
Total Unemployment	118.5	114.7	106.2	109.6	104.5	106.7	113.8	106.9	97.4	96.0	94.4	98.4	105.6
Unemployment Rate	16.0	15.8	14.7	14.9	14.1	14.2	14.9	14.0	13.0	12.8	12.6	13.1	14.2
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	739.1	729.7	731.5	732.2	738.4	746.4	747.0	748.9	739.0	737.2	736.8	736.4	738.6
Total Employment	631.4	627.9	633.0	641.9	651.8	665.2	666.1	672.4	665.6	656.9	655.6	651.0	651.6
Total Unemployment	107.8	101.8	98.5	90.3	86.6	81.2	80.8	76.6	73.5	80.3	81.2	85.4	87.0
Unemployment Rate	14.6	13.9	13.5	12.3	11.7	10.9	10.8	10.2	9.9	10.9	11.0	11.6	11.8
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	727.4	712.2	717.7	721.5	727.4	728.9	730.2	724.1	723.7	719.6	722.0	726.4	723.4
Total Employment	632.4	623.9	633.6	643.3	653.4	656.4	658.7	654.7	659.6	656.8	653.4	655.5	648.5
Total Unemployment	95.0	88.4	84.1	78.3	74.0	72.5	71.5	69.4	64.0	62.8	68.6	70.9	74.9
Unemployment Rate	13.1	12.4	11.7	10.8	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.6	8.8	8.7	9.5	9.8	10.4
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	707.0	701.2	706.9	707.9	725.2	715.5	722.1	706.4	708.6	701.9	704.6	712.9	710.0
Total Employment	629.3	625.0	631.6	641.0	661.9	652.4	659.2	647.5	651.4	647.5	648.0	648.9	645.3
Total Unemployment	77.7	76.2	75.3	66.9	63.3	63.1	63.0	58.9	57.1	54.4	56.6	64.0	64.7
Unemployment Rate	11.0	10.9	10.7	9.5	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.3	8.1	7.7	8.0	9.0	9.1
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	702.4	698.4	702.0	703.0	704.7	706.7	709.3	698.8	698.4	701.8	701.2	708.0	702.9
Total Employment	629.1	626.2	633.1	640.7	647.9	652.3	655.6	649.1	652.5	658.2	656.6	656.0	646.4
Total Unemployment	73.3	72.2	68.9	62.3	56.8	54.4	53.7	49.7	45.9	43.6	44.6	52.0	56.4
Unemployment Rate	10.4	10.3	9.8	8.9	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.2	6.4	7.3	8.0
						1988							
Civilian Labor Force	694.8	696.4	701.0	704.3	723.1	716.5	717.6	711.3	701.8	704.5	720.8	709.5	708.5
Total Employment	633.8	634.9	642.1	652.3	674.0	669.0	670.3	667.5	661.5	664.8	679.5	663.9	659.5
Total Unemployment	61.0	61.4	58.9	51.9	49.1	47.6	47.3	43.8	40.3	39.7	41.2	45.6	49.0
Unemployment Rate	8.8	8.8	8.4	7.4	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.4	6.9
						1989							
Civilian Labor Force	705.0	699.9	703.2	704.7	710.1	713.4	721.4	709.2	706.8	708.8	714.0	713.8	709.2
Total Employment	651.2	646.8	652.2	658.7	667.2	671.1	673.5	667.7	667.9	672.1	677.9	670.5	664.7
Total Unemployment	53.8	53.0	51.0	46.0	42.8	42.3	47.9	41.6	38.9	36.7	36.2	43.3	44.5
Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.6	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.1	6.1	6.3

---

*Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment estimates prior to 1970 were prepared using a "work force" rather than "labor force" concept. Effective with the 1970 data the components were adjusted to represent only those employed and/or unemployed workers who reside within West Virginia. An adjustment was also made to discount dual jobholding. This conceptual change was adopted in 1974.

Data for 1987 and 1988 revised to March 1988 benchmark.

December 1989 data is preliminary.

Table 7-A

WEST VIRGINIA LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA,
LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA,
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1980 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
						1980							
Civilian Labor Force	575.6	574.5	575.9	580.1	577.9	584.8	586.8	576.8	582.1	583.1	578.0	583.3	579.9
Total Employment	516.4	514.2	519.4	526.8	530.2	533.7	532.0	522.3	531.2	531.9	526.6	526.7	526.0
Total Unemployment	59.2	60.4	56.6	53.3	47.7	51.1	54.8	54.5	50.9	51.2	51.4	56.7	54.0
Unemployment Rate	10.3	10.5	9.8	9.2	8.3	8.7	9.3	9.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.7	9.3
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	574.9	573.6	575.6	584.9	589.3	574.0	578.2	579.8	581.2	576.6	574.4	574.9	578.1
Total Employment	511.9	512.0	516.9	517.0	518.8	518.5	527.8	527.3	531.8	530.3	526.7	521.2	521.7
Total Unemployment	63.0	61.6	58.7	67.8	70.4	55.4	50.3	52.6	49.4	46.3	47.6	53.7	56.4
Unemployment Rate	11.0	10.7	10.2	11.6	12.0	9.7	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.0	8.3	9.3	9.8
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	563.6	557.0	559.3	562.5	566.8	569.6	576.8	574.9	568.7	572.8	570.0	573.5	568.0
Total Employment	499.7	495.5	501.5	504.2	510.1	508.3	509.1	509.7	502.6	500.6	492.8	486.6	501.7
Total Unemployment	63.9	61.5	57.8	58.2	56.7	61.4	67.7	65.2	66.1	72.2	77.1	86.9	66.2
Unemployment Rate	11.3	11.0	10.3	10.4	10.0	10.8	11.7	11.3	11.6	12.6	13.5	15.2	11.7
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	563.9	552.4	550.0	559.8	561.6	570.3	581.1	582.5	568.8	567.3	566.0	569.1	566.1
Total Employment	467.7	459.0	463.7	470.2	476.9	484.3	488.5	497.3	490.6	491.6	491.4	490.7	481.0
Total Unemployment	96.2	93.4	86.3	89.6	84.7	86.0	92.6	85.2	78.2	75.7	74.6	78.4	85.1
Unemployment Rate	17.1	16.9	15.7	16.0	15.1	15.1	15.9	14.6	13.7	13.3	13.2	13.8	15.0
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	563.2	554.7	556.3	556.3	560.6	566.2	568.0	568.5	559.5	560.6	560.4	559.8	561.2
Total Employment	476.7	473.9	478.3	485.0	492.0	502.6	504.2	508.8	503.1	497.3	495.6	491.2	492.4
Total Unemployment	86.5	80.9	78.0	71.3	68.5	63.6	63.8	59.7	56.4	63.3	64.8	68.5	68.8
Unemployment Rate	15.4	14.6	14.0	12.8	12.2	11.2	11.2	10.5	10.1	11.3	11.6	12.2	12.3
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	551.6	540.3	544.5	547.5	552.0	553.5	555.9	550.8	550.6	547.3	551.4	552.9	549.9
Total Employment	476.6	470.3	478.2	486.3	494.7	497.1	498.9	495.4	500.1	497.8	495.4	495.5	490.5
Total Unemployment	75.0	70.1	66.3	61.2	57.3	56.5	57.0	55.4	50.4	49.6	56.0	57.4	59.4
Unemployment Rate	13.6	13.0	12.2	11.2	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.1	9.2	9.1	10.2	10.4	10.8
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	538.8	534.1	538.1	538.1	551.8	543.8	549.2	535.5	536.6	532.3	534.1	541.0	539.5
Total Employment	475.7	472.2	477.2	484.2	500.8	493.2	498.1	488.5	491.4	489.6	489.3	489.5	487.5
Total Unemployment	63.1	61.9	61.0	54.0	51.0	50.6	51.1	47.0	45.2	42.8	44.8	51.4	52.0
Unemployment Rate	11.7	11.6	11.3	10.0	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.0	8.4	9.5	9.6
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	534.6	531.4	534.1	535.3	536.3	537.3	539.9	530.9	530.7	534.3	533.4	538.6	534.7
Total Employment	475.2	472.6	477.9	484.4	490.2	493.5	496.1	491.0	493.8	499.6	497.7	496.5	489.0
Total Unemployment	59.5	58.8	56.2	50.9	46.1	43.8	43.8	40.0	36.9	34.7	35.7	42.2	45.7
Unemployment Rate	11.1	11.1	10.5	9.5	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.7	7.8	8.6
						1988							
Civilian Labor Force	528.7	528.9	533.1	535.9	550.5	545.3	546.7	541.0	533.0	535.3	548.8	539.3	538.9
Total Employment	478.9	479.5	485.6	494.4	511.3	507.4	508.3	505.9	501.0	503.7	515.7	502.8	499.5
Total Unemployment	49.8	49.4	47.5	41.5	39.2	37.9	38.5	35.1	32.1	31.5	33.1	36.6	39.3
Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.3	8.9	7.7	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.8	7.3
						1989							
Civilian Labor Force	535.9	531.1	533.6	534.3	538.4	539.7	547.1	536.1	534.7	537.2	540.5	539.9	537.4
Total Employment	492.5	488.5	492.5	497.3	504.0	505.7	507.3	502.3	503.3	507.6	511.1	504.9	501.4
Total Unemployment	43.4	42.6	41.0	37.0	34.4	34.0	39.8	33.8	31.4	29.6	29.3	35.1	36.0
Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.0	7.7	6.9	6.4	6.3	7.3	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.4	6.5	6.7

Data for 1987 and 1988 revised to March 1988 benchmark.
December 1989 data is preliminary.

Table 7-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1980 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	107.0	105.9	106.0	105.9	106.5	108.1	106.8	105.7	106.5	105.6	105.4	106.5	106.3
Total Employment	99.3	97.8	98.5	98.9	99.2	100.4	99.6	97.8	98.1	97.6	97.7	98.4	98.6
Total Unemployment	7.7	8.0	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.7	7.2	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.7	8.2	7.7
Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.6	7.2	6.6	6.8	7.1	6.7	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.7	7.3
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	103.2	102.7	102.6	103.4	104.1	103.3	102.6	103.7	103.8	102.5	102.6	102.9	103.1
Total Employment	93.5	93.5	94.1	95.0	95.1	95.7	95.7	95.9	96.1	95.6	95.8	95.9	95.2
Total Unemployment	9.7	9.2	8.4	8.4	9.0	7.6	6.9	7.8	7.7	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.9
Unemployment Rate	9.4	8.9	8.2	8.1	8.7	7.3	6.8	7.6	7.4	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.7
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	99.4	98.7	99.4	98.9	100.1	100.3	101.0	100.6	100.2	99.0	99.8	100.2	99.8
Total Employment	91.1	90.8	92.0	91.7	93.6	93.1	93.2	92.6	92.4	90.2	90.7	90.6	91.8
Total Unemployment	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.6	7.1	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.8	9.1	9.6	8.0
Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.1	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.1	7.7	7.9	7.7	8.9	9.1	9.6	8.0
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	97.9	97.1	96.9	98.5	99.0	99.7	101.0	103.6	100.6	100.9	101.3	101.3	99.8
Total Employment	87.2	86.5	86.9	88.0	88.9	89.0	90.2	91.8	91.1	90.6	91.1	91.1	89.4
Total Unemployment	10.7	10.5	10.0	10.4	10.1	10.7	10.8	11.8	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.4
Unemployment Rate	11.0	10.9	10.3	10.6	10.2	10.7	10.7	11.4	9.4	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.4
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	98.4	97.8	98.2	98.6	99.2	100.3	100.8	101.8	101.4	99.7	99.1	99.7	99.6
Total Employment	87.4	87.0	87.3	88.4	89.7	91.2	91.7	92.6	92.3	90.6	90.6	90.5	89.9
Total Unemployment	11.0	10.8	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.5	9.2	9.6
Unemployment Rate	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.3	9.7	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.5	9.2	9.7
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	98.4	96.3	97.1	97.2	97.9	98.0	98.2	97.7	97.4	96.5	96.5	97.7	97.4
Total Employment	88.0	86.6	87.9	88.7	89.4	89.8	90.9	90.3	90.5	89.9	90.1	90.9	89.4
Total Unemployment	10.3	9.8	9.2	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.3	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.8	8.0
Unemployment Rate	10.5	10.1	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.4	7.5	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.6	7.0	8.2
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	94.8	94.2	94.8	95.4	97.8	97.0	97.6	96.0	96.1	94.2	95.2	95.9	95.7
Total Employment	87.1	86.5	87.3	88.6	91.1	89.9	91.3	89.7	90.1	88.4	89.3	89.6	89.1
Total Unemployment	7.6	7.7	7.5	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.7
Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.1	6.8	7.3	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.9
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	93.6	93.5	94.0	93.8	93.9	94.7	94.7	94.0	93.5	93.4	93.6	94.1	93.9
Total Employment	86.5	86.3	87.2	87.3	87.7	88.6	88.9	88.2	88.1	88.2	88.5	88.6	87.8
Total Unemployment	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.5	6.1
Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.5
1988													
Civilian Labor Force	93.1	93.7	93.9	93.9	96.0	95.1	94.9	94.7	93.5	93.5	95.1	94.4	94.3
Total Employment	86.5	87.1	87.7	88.3	90.6	89.9	90.0	89.7	88.8	89.0	90.6	89.5	89.0
Total Unemployment	6.7	6.6	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.4
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.7
1989													
Civilian Labor Force	94.3	94.0	94.0	94.6	95.3	96.5	96.8	96.0	95.4	95.3	96.4	96.2	95.4
Total Employment	88.5	88.2	88.5	89.6	90.6	92.0	92.6	91.9	91.5	91.6	92.9	92.2	90.8
Total Unemployment	5.8	5.8	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.5
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.8

Data for 1987 and 1988 revised to March 1988 benchmark.
December 1989 data is preliminary.

Table 7-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1980 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	87.6	87.4	87.6	87.6	88.3	88.7	88.0	86.9	87.1	86.3	86.0	86.1	87.3
Total Employment	79.2	79.6	80.3	80.5	80.7	80.6	79.8	78.7	79.2	78.8	79.2	79.4	79.7
Total Unemployment	8.4	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.7	6.7	7.6
Unemployment Rate	9.6	9.0	8.3	8.1	8.6	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.1	8.7	7.8	7.7	8.7
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	83.1	83.5	84.0	83.7	84.3	84.8	84.4	84.9	84.4	84.9	85.1	84.6	84.3
Total Employment	75.5	76.1	76.9	77.7	78.1	79.1	78.5	78.5	78.2	77.3	77.2	76.1	77.4
Total Unemployment	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.3	7.5	7.9	8.5	6.9
Unemployment Rate	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.2	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.9	9.3	10.0	8.2
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	80.8	80.4	80.2	79.6	80.6	80.8	80.5	80.0	79.4	79.5	79.5	80.0	80.1
Total Employment	71.3	71.1	71.5	71.6	72.1	72.5	72.2	71.8	71.7	70.9	70.8	70.6	71.5
Total Unemployment	9.5	9.3	8.7	8.0	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.7	8.6	8.6	9.4	8.6
Unemployment Rate	11.8	11.5	10.9	10.1	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.2	9.7	10.8	10.9	11.8	10.7
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	79.4	78.1	77.5	78.1	79.0	80.0	79.9	80.1	79.1	79.4	79.5	79.8	79.2
Total Employment	67.9	67.3	67.7	68.6	69.2	69.9	69.5	70.1	69.4	69.4	69.9	69.9	69.1
Total Unemployment	11.6	10.8	9.9	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.0	9.7	10.0	9.6	9.9	10.1
Unemployment Rate	14.5	13.8	12.8	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.0	12.4	12.3	12.6	12.1	12.4	12.8
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	77.5	77.2	77.0	77.3	78.6	79.9	78.3	78.7	78.2	76.9	77.3	77.0	77.8
Total Employment	67.2	67.1	67.4	68.5	70.1	71.4	70.3	71.0	70.1	69.1	69.3	69.3	69.2
Total Unemployment	10.3	10.1	9.6	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.7	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.6
Unemployment Rate	13.3	13.1	12.5	11.5	10.8	10.6	10.2	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.0	11.0
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	77.5	75.6	76.1	76.8	77.6	77.4	76.0	75.6	75.7	75.7	74.1	75.8	76.2
Total Employment	67.8	67.1	67.6	68.3	69.4	69.6	69.0	69.1	69.0	69.1	67.9	69.1	68.6
Total Unemployment	9.7	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.6
Unemployment Rate	12.5	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.6	10.2	9.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.3	8.8	10.0
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	73.5	72.9	73.9	74.4	75.7	74.8	75.4	74.9	75.9	75.4	75.3	76.0	74.8
Total Employment	66.5	66.3	67.1	68.3	70.0	69.3	69.7	69.3	70.0	69.5	69.4	69.7	68.8
Total Unemployment	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.1
Unemployment Rate	9.5	9.0	9.3	8.3	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.1
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	74.2	73.5	73.8	73.9	74.5	74.7	74.7	73.9	74.2	74.1	74.2	75.3	74.2
Total Employment	67.5	67.4	68.0	69.1	70.0	70.3	70.6	70.0	70.6	70.4	70.5	70.9	69.6
Total Unemployment	6.7	6.2	5.8	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.7
Unemployment Rate	9.0	8.4	7.8	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.8	6.3
1988													
Civilian Labor Force	73.0	73.8	74.0	74.5	76.6	76.1	75.9	75.6	75.3	75.7	76.9	75.7	75.3
Total Employment	68.5	68.4	68.8	69.6	72.1	71.7	72.0	72.0	71.8	72.1	73.3	71.6	71.0
Total Unemployment	4.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.3
Unemployment Rate	6.2	7.3	7.0	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.4	5.7
1989													
Civilian Labor Force	74.8	74.8	75.7	75.8	76.4	77.2	77.6	77.1	76.7	76.4	77.3	77.7	76.5
Total Employment	70.2	70.2	71.2	71.7	72.6	73.4	73.7	73.4	73.1	72.9	73.8	73.4	72.5
Total Unemployment	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	4.3	4.0
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	5.5	5.2

Data for 1987 and 1988 revised to March 1988 benchmark.
December 1989 data is preliminary.

Table 8

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS*
(In Thousands)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Ann. Avg.
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	781.6	769.4	775.8	775.1	769.4	776.0	761.2	759.7	762.2	772.0	777.6	762.1	770.2
Total Employment	711.4	698.8	708.6	708.4	703.5	704.5	681.0	681.6	687.9	689.8	692.0	693.3	696.7
Total Unemployment	70.2	70.6	67.2	66.6	65.9	71.5	80.3	78.1	74.2	82.2	85.6	68.8	73.4
Unemployment Rate	9.0	9.2	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.2	10.5	10.3	9.7	10.6	11.0	9.0	9.5
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	765.2	768.4	769.4	764.0	762.1	762.3	743.7	736.1	738.9	740.9	747.5	750.8	754.1
Total Employment	702.0	701.6	706.0	703.2	699.8	693.2	662.1	657.4	665.0	667.5	675.8	674.0	684.0
Total Unemployment	63.2	66.8	63.4	60.8	62.3	69.1	81.7	78.7	74.0	73.5	71.8	76.8	70.2
Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.7	8.2	8.0	8.2	9.1	11.0	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.6	10.2	9.3
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	758.3	755.4	748.3	751.3	749.2	753.7	741.3	727.6	724.4	736.3	739.6	750.0	744.6
Total Employment	674.5	674.1	666.7	661.7	654.3	647.7	622.8	612.9	618.2	626.8	635.0	643.2	644.8
Total Unemployment	83.8	81.4	81.6	89.6	94.8	105.9	118.5	114.7	106.2	109.6	104.5	106.7	99.8
Unemployment Rate	11.0	10.8	10.9	11.9	12.7	14.1	16.0	15.8	14.7	14.9	14.1	14.2	13.4
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	762.0	766.2	748.6	747.6	746.8	750.2	739.1	729.7	731.5	732.2	738.4	746.4	744.9
Total Employment	648.2	659.2	651.1	651.6	652.4	651.8	631.4	627.9	633.0	641.9	651.8	665.2	647.1
Total Unemployment	113.8	106.9	97.4	96.0	94.4	98.4	107.8	101.8	98.5	90.3	86.6	81.2	97.8
Unemployment Rate	14.9	14.0	13.0	12.8	12.6	13.1	14.6	13.9	13.5	12.3	11.7	10.9	13.1
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	747.0	748.9	739.0	737.2	736.8	736.4	727.4	712.2	717.7	721.5	727.4	728.9	731.7
Total Employment	666.1	672.4	665.6	656.9	655.6	651.0	632.4	623.9	633.6	643.3	653.4	656.4	650.9
Total Unemployment	80.8	76.6	73.5	80.3	81.2	85.4	95.0	88.4	84.1	78.3	74.0	72.5	80.8
Unemployment Rate	10.8	10.2	9.9	10.9	11.0	11.6	13.1	12.4	11.7	10.8	10.2	9.9	11.0
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	730.2	724.1	723.7	719.6	722.0	726.4	707.0	701.2	706.9	707.9	725.2	715.5	717.5
Total Employment	658.7	654.7	659.6	656.8	653.4	655.5	629.3	625.0	631.6	641.0	661.9	652.4	648.3
Total Unemployment	71.5	69.4	64.0	62.8	68.6	70.9	77.7	76.2	75.3	66.9	63.3	63.1	69.1
Unemployment Rate	9.8	9.6	8.8	8.7	9.5	9.8	11.0	10.9	10.7	9.5	8.7	8.8	9.6
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	722.1	706.4	708.6	701.9	704.6	712.9	702.4	698.4	702.0	703.0	704.7	706.7	706.1
Total Employment	659.2	647.5	651.4	647.5	648.0	648.9	629.1	626.2	633.1	640.7	647.9	652.3	644.3
Total Unemployment	63.0	58.9	57.1	54.4	56.6	64.0	73.3	72.2	68.9	62.3	56.8	54.4	61.8
Unemployment Rate	8.7	8.3	8.1	7.7	8.0	9.0	10.4	10.3	9.8	8.9	8.1	7.7	8.8
						1988							
Civilian Labor Force	709.3	698.8	698.4	701.8	701.2	708.0	694.8	696.4	701.0	704.3	723.1	716.5	704.5
Total Employment	655.6	649.1	652.5	658.2	656.6	656.0	633.8	634.9	642.1	652.3	674.0	669.0	652.8
Total Unemployment	53.7	49.7	45.9	43.6	44.6	52.0	61.0	61.4	58.9	51.9	49.1	47.6	51.6
Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.2	6.4	7.3	8.8	8.8	8.4	7.4	6.8	6.6	7.3
						1989							
Civilian Labor Force	717.6	711.3	701.8	704.5	720.8	709.5	705.0	699.9	703.2	704.7	710.1	713.4	708.5
Total Employment	670.3	667.5	661.5	664.8	679.5	663.9	651.2	646.8	652.2	658.7	667.2	671.1	662.9
Total Unemployment	47.3	43.8	40.3	39.7	41.2	45.6	53.8	53.0	51.0	46.0	42.8	42.3	45.6
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.4	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.4

---

*Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment estimates prior to 1970 were prepared using a "work force" rather than "labor force" concept. Effective with the 1970 data the components were adjusted to represent only those employed and/or unemployed workers who reside within West Virginia. An adjustment was also made to discount dual jobholding. This conceptual change was adopted in 1974.

Data for 1987, 1988 and 1989 revised to March 1988 benchmark.

Table 8-A

WEST VIRGINIA LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(In Thousands)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Ann. Avg.
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	586.8	576.8	582.1	583.1	578.0	583.3	574.9	573.6	575.6	584.9	589.3	574.0	580.2
Total Employment	532.0	522.3	531.2	531.9	526.6	526.7	511.9	512.0	516.9	517.0	518.8	518.5	522.2
Total Unemployment	54.8	54.5	50.9	51.2	51.4	56.7	63.0	61.6	58.7	67.8	70.4	55.4	58.0
Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.7	11.0	10.7	10.2	11.6	12.0	9.7	10.0
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	578.2	579.8	581.2	576.6	574.4	574.9	563.6	557.0	559.3	562.5	566.8	569.6	570.3
Total Employment	527.8	527.3	531.8	530.3	526.7	521.2	499.7	495.5	501.5	504.2	510.1	508.3	515.4
Total Unemployment	50.3	52.6	49.4	46.3	47.6	53.7	63.9	61.5	57.8	58.2	56.7	61.4	55.0
Unemployment Rate	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.0	8.3	9.3	11.3	11.0	10.3	10.4	10.0	10.8	9.6
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	576.8	574.9	568.7	572.8	570.0	573.5	563.9	552.4	550.0	559.8	561.6	570.3	566.2
Total Employment	509.1	509.7	502.6	500.6	492.8	486.6	467.7	459.0	463.7	470.2	476.9	484.3	485.3
Total Unemployment	67.7	65.2	66.1	72.2	77.1	86.9	96.2	93.4	86.3	89.6	84.7	86.0	81.0
Unemployment Rate	11.7	11.3	11.6	12.6	13.5	15.2	17.1	16.9	15.7	16.0	15.1	15.1	14.3
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	581.1	582.5	568.8	567.3	566.0	569.1	563.2	554.7	556.3	556.3	560.6	566.2	566.0
Total Employment	488.5	497.3	490.6	491.6	491.4	490.7	476.7	473.9	478.3	485.0	492.0	502.6	488.2
Total Unemployment	92.6	85.2	78.2	75.7	74.6	78.4	86.5	80.9	78.0	71.3	68.5	63.6	77.8
Unemployment Rate	15.9	14.6	13.7	13.3	13.2	13.8	15.4	14.6	14.0	12.8	12.2	11.2	13.7
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	568.0	568.5	559.5	560.6	560.4	559.8	551.6	540.3	544.5	547.5	552.0	553.5	555.5
Total Employment	504.2	508.8	503.1	497.3	495.6	491.2	476.6	470.3	478.2	486.3	494.7	497.1	491.9
Total Unemployment	63.8	59.7	56.4	63.3	64.8	68.5	75.0	70.1	66.3	61.2	57.3	56.5	63.6
Unemployment Rate	11.2	10.5	10.1	11.3	11.6	12.2	13.6	13.0	12.2	11.2	10.4	10.2	11.4
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	555.9	550.8	550.6	547.3	551.4	552.9	538.8	534.1	538.1	538.1	551.8	543.8	546.1
Total Employment	498.9	495.4	500.1	497.8	495.4	495.5	475.7	472.2	477.2	484.2	500.8	493.2	490.5
Total Unemployment	57.0	55.4	50.4	49.6	56.0	57.4	63.1	61.9	61.0	54.0	51.0	50.6	55.6
Unemployment Rate	10.3	10.1	9.2	9.1	10.2	10.4	11.7	11.6	11.3	10.0	9.2	9.3	10.2
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	549.2	535.5	536.6	532.3	534.1	541.0	534.6	531.4	534.1	535.3	536.3	537.3	536.5
Total Employment	498.1	488.5	491.4	489.6	489.3	489.5	475.2	472.6	477.9	484.4	490.2	493.5	486.7
Total Unemployment	51.1	47.0	45.2	42.8	44.8	51.4	59.5	58.8	56.2	50.9	46.1	43.8	49.8
Unemployment Rate	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.0	8.4	9.5	11.1	11.1	10.5	9.5	8.6	8.2	9.3
1988													
Civilian Labor Force	539.9	530.9	530.7	534.3	533.4	538.6	528.7	528.9	533.1	535.9	550.5	545.3	535.8
Total Employment	496.1	490.9	493.8	499.6	497.7	496.4	478.9	479.5	485.6	494.4	511.3	507.4	494.3
Total Unemployment	43.8	40.0	36.9	34.7	35.7	42.2	49.8	49.4	47.5	41.5	39.2	37.9	41.5
Unemployment Rate	8.1	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.7	7.8	9.4	9.3	8.9	7.7	7.1	6.9	7.8
1989													
Civilian Labor Force	546.7	541.0	533.0	535.3	548.8	539.3	535.9	531.1	533.6	534.3	538.4	539.7	538.1
Total Employment	508.3	505.9	501.0	503.7	515.7	502.8	492.5	488.5	492.5	497.3	504.0	505.7	501.5
Total Unemployment	38.5	35.1	32.1	31.5	33.1	36.6	43.4	42.6	41.0	37.0	34.4	34.0	36.6
Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.8	8.1	8.0	7.7	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.8

Data for 1987, 1988 and 1989 revised to March 1988 benchmark.

Table 8-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(In Thousands)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Ann. Avg.
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	106.8	105.7	106.5	105.6	105.4	106.5	103.2	102.7	102.6	103.4	104.1	103.3	104.6
Total Employment	99.6	97.8	98.1	97.6	97.7	98.4	93.5	93.5	94.1	95.0	95.1	95.7	96.3
Total Unemployment	7.2	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.7	8.2	9.7	9.2	8.4	8.4	9.0	7.6	8.3
Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.7	9.4	8.9	8.2	8.1	8.7	7.3	7.9
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	102.6	103.7	103.8	102.5	102.6	102.9	99.4	98.7	99.4	98.9	100.1	100.3	101.2
Total Employment	95.7	95.9	96.1	95.6	95.8	95.9	91.1	90.8	92.0	91.7	93.6	93.1	93.9
Total Unemployment	6.9	7.8	7.7	6.9	6.7	6.9	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.6	7.1	7.3
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.6	7.4	6.8	6.6	6.7	8.3	8.1	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.1	7.2
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	101.0	100.6	100.2	99.0	99.8	100.2	97.9	97.1	96.9	98.5	99.0	99.7	99.1
Total Employment	93.2	92.6	92.4	90.2	90.7	90.6	87.2	86.5	86.9	88.0	88.9	89.0	89.7
Total Unemployment	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.8	9.1	9.6	10.7	10.5	10.0	10.4	10.1	10.7	9.5
Unemployment Rate	7.7	7.9	7.7	8.9	9.1	9.6	11.0	10.9	10.3	10.6	10.2	10.7	9.5
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	101.0	103.6	100.6	100.9	101.3	101.3	98.4	97.8	98.2	98.6	99.2	100.3	100.1
Total Employment	90.2	91.8	91.1	90.6	91.1	91.1	87.4	87.0	87.3	88.4	89.7	91.2	89.7
Total Unemployment	10.8	11.8	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.1	11.0	10.8	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.2	10.3
Unemployment Rate	10.7	11.4	9.4	10.1	10.0	10.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.3	9.7	9.1	10.3
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	100.8	101.8	101.4	99.7	99.1	99.7	98.4	96.3	97.1	97.2	97.9	98.0	98.9
Total Employment	91.7	92.6	92.3	90.6	90.6	90.5	88.0	86.6	87.9	88.7	89.4	89.8	89.9
Total Unemployment	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.5	9.2	10.3	9.8	9.2	8.5	8.5	8.2	9.1
Unemployment Rate	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.5	9.2	10.5	10.1	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.4	9.1
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	98.2	97.7	97.4	96.5	96.5	97.7	94.8	94.2	94.8	95.4	97.8	97.0	96.5
Total Employment	90.9	90.3	90.5	89.9	90.1	90.9	87.1	86.5	87.3	88.6	91.1	89.9	89.4
Total Unemployment	7.3	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.5	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.1
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.6	7.1	6.8	6.6	7.0	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.3
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	97.6	96.0	96.1	94.2	95.2	95.9	93.6	93.5	94.0	93.8	93.9	94.7	94.9
Total Employment	91.3	89.7	90.1	88.5	89.3	89.6	86.5	86.3	87.2	87.3	87.7	88.6	88.5
Total Unemployment	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.3	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.4
Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.6	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.7
1988													
Civilian Labor Force	94.7	94.0	93.5	93.4	93.6	94.1	93.1	93.7	93.9	93.9	96.0	95.1	94.1
Total Employment	88.9	88.2	88.1	88.2	88.5	88.6	86.5	87.1	87.7	88.3	90.6	89.9	88.4
Total Unemployment	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.5	6.7	6.6	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.7
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.8	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.0	5.7	5.5	6.1
1989													
Civilian Labor Force	94.9	94.7	93.5	93.5	95.1	94.4	94.3	94.0	94.0	94.6	95.3	96.5	94.6
Total Employment	90.0	89.7	88.8	89.0	90.6	89.5	88.5	88.2	88.5	89.6	90.6	92.0	89.6
Total Unemployment	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.0
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.2	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.3

Data for 1987, 1988 and 1989 revised to March 1988 benchmark.

Table 8-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(In Thousands)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Ann. Avg.
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	88.0	86.9	87.1	86.3	86.0	86.1	83.1	83.5	84.0	83.7	84.3	84.8	85.3
Total Employment	79.8	78.7	79.2	78.8	79.2	79.4	75.5	76.1	76.9	77.7	78.1	79.1	78.2
Total Unemployment	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.5	6.7	6.7	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.0	6.2	5.8	7.1
Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.5	9.1	8.7	7.8	7.7	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.2	7.3	6.8	8.3
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	84.4	84.9	84.4	84.9	85.1	84.6	80.8	80.4	80.2	79.6	80.6	80.8	82.6
Total Employment	78.5	78.5	78.2	77.3	77.2	76.1	71.3	71.1	71.5	71.6	72.1	72.5	74.7
Total Unemployment	5.9	6.4	6.3	7.5	7.9	8.5	9.5	9.3	8.7	8.0	8.5	8.3	7.9
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.9	9.3	10.0	11.8	11.5	10.9	10.1	10.5	10.3	9.6
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	80.5	80.0	79.4	79.5	79.5	80.0	79.4	78.1	77.5	78.1	79.0	80.0	79.3
Total Employment	72.2	71.8	71.7	70.9	70.8	70.6	67.9	67.3	67.7	68.6	69.2	69.9	69.9
Total Unemployment	8.3	8.2	7.7	8.6	8.6	9.4	11.6	10.8	9.9	9.5	9.8	10.1	9.4
Unemployment Rate	10.4	10.2	9.7	10.8	10.9	11.8	14.5	13.8	12.8	12.2	12.3	12.6	11.8
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	79.9	80.1	79.1	79.4	79.5	79.8	77.5	77.2	77.0	77.3	78.6	79.9	78.8
Total Employment	69.5	70.1	69.4	69.4	69.9	69.9	67.2	67.1	67.4	68.5	70.1	71.4	69.2
Total Unemployment	10.4	10.0	9.7	10.0	9.6	9.9	10.3	10.1	9.6	8.9	8.5	8.4	9.6
Unemployment Rate	13.0	12.4	12.3	12.6	12.1	12.4	13.3	13.1	12.5	11.5	10.8	10.6	12.2
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	78.3	78.7	78.2	76.9	77.3	77.0	77.5	75.5	76.1	76.8	77.6	77.4	77.3
Total Employment	70.3	71.0	70.1	69.1	69.3	69.3	67.8	67.1	67.6	68.3	69.4	69.6	69.1
Total Unemployment	8.0	7.7	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.7	9.7	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.9	8.2
Unemployment Rate	10.2	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.0	12.5	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.6	10.2	10.6
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	76.0	75.6	75.7	75.7	74.1	75.8	73.5	72.9	73.9	74.4	75.7	74.8	74.9
Total Employment	69.0	69.1	69.0	69.1	67.9	69.1	66.5	66.3	67.1	68.3	70.0	69.3	68.4
Total Unemployment	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.5	6.5
Unemployment Rate	9.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.3	8.8	9.5	9.0	9.3	8.3	7.6	7.3	8.6
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	75.4	74.9	75.9	75.4	75.3	76.0	74.2	73.5	73.8	73.9	74.5	74.7	74.8
Total Employment	69.7	69.3	70.0	69.5	69.4	69.7	67.5	67.4	68.0	69.1	70.0	70.3	69.2
Total Unemployment	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.2	5.8	4.9	4.5	4.4	5.6
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.2	9.0	8.4	7.8	6.6	6.1	5.9	7.5
						1988							
Civilian Labor Force	74.7	73.9	74.2	74.1	74.2	75.3	73.1	73.8	74.0	74.5	76.6	76.1	74.5
Total Employment	70.6	70.0	70.6	70.4	70.5	70.9	68.5	68.4	68.8	69.6	72.1	71.7	70.2
Total Unemployment	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.4
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.8	6.2	7.3	7.0	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.8
						1989							
Civilian Labor Force	75.9	75.6	75.3	75.7	76.9	75.7	74.8	74.8	75.7	75.8	76.4	77.2	75.8
Total Employment	72.0	72.0	71.8	72.1	73.3	71.6	70.2	70.2	71.2	71.7	72.6	73.4	71.8
Total Unemployment	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.0
Unemployment Rate	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.4	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.3

Data for 1987, 1988 and 1989 revised to March 1988 benchmark.

Table 9

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
CALENDAR YEARS 1976 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
						1976							
Civilian Labor Force	680.1	680.5	683.8	692.3	710.1	707.8	718.4	701.7	701.9	700.1	700.4	698.9	697.0
Total Employment	616.3	618.7	627.5	641.0	662.3	657.5	664.2	651.9	657.9	655.6	652.3	647.0	646.0
Total Unemployment	63.8	61.8	56.3	51.3	47.8	50.3	54.1	49.8	44.1	44.5	48.2	52.0	52.0
Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.1	8.2	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.9	7.4	7.5
						1977							
Civilian Labor Force	684.6	702.6	689.6	701.7	704.9	712.0	719.2	723.8	715.5	709.2	708.9	723.9	708.0
Total Employment	620.8	614.1	632.8	652.8	665.6	673.2	674.1	680.6	674.4	670.9	668.5	668.2	658.0
Total Unemployment	63.8	88.5	56.8	48.9	39.3	38.8	45.0	43.2	41.1	38.4	40.4	55.7	50.0
Unemployment Rate	9.3	12.6	8.2	7.0	5.6	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.7	7.7	7.1
						1978							
Civilian Labor Force	710.9	700.1	713.2	725.3	730.6	753.8	758.4	751.8	759.4	758.6	765.8	764.1	741.0
Total Employment	654.3	644.0	651.8	676.9	687.8	716.6	719.7	713.4	715.0	722.1	720.4	718.1	695.0
Total Unemployment	56.6	56.1	61.5	48.5	42.8	37.2	38.7	38.4	44.3	36.5	45.3	46.1	46.0
Unemployment Rate	8.0	8.0	8.6	6.7	5.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.8	4.8	5.9	6.0	6.2
						1979							
Civilian Labor Force	741.6	747.5	752.3	755.3	770.6	790.7	781.8	792.0	796.8	783.5	784.1	779.7	773.0
Total Employment	686.7	688.2	696.5	703.8	722.0	738.1	735.0	743.2	743.1	732.3	734.8	728.3	721.0
Total Unemployment	54.9	59.3	55.8	51.6	48.6	52.6	46.7	48.8	53.7	51.2	49.3	51.4	52.0
Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.9	7.4	6.8	6.3	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.7
						1980							
Civilian Labor Force	779.6	777.4	781.3	788.4	789.1	800.8	804.8	791.8	791.6	786.1	788.0	777.3	788.0
Total Employment	705.2	704.2	702.4	715.7	720.0	731.7	730.3	715.8	715.2	712.0	711.1	704.2	714.0
Total Unemployment	74.4	73.2	78.8	72.7	69.0	69.1	74.4	76.0	76.4	74.1	76.9	73.1	74.0
Unemployment Rate	9.5	9.4	10.1	9.2	8.7	8.6	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.8	9.4	9.4
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	788.9	783.6	791.8	792.5	783.1	795.1	793.8	789.1	783.2	779.5	783.2	780.1	787.0
Total Employment	690.6	687.9	696.9	697.1	698.0	709.4	724.8	718.1	709.3	704.6	702.4	697.1	703.0
Total Unemployment	98.3	95.7	94.9	95.5	85.2	85.7	69.0	71.0	74.0	74.9	80.8	83.0	84.0
Unemployment Rate	12.5	12.2	12.0	12.0	10.9	10.8	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.6	10.3	10.6	10.7
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	767.8	773.6	773.1	773.4	777.2	783.0	793.7	782.9	761.9	765.6	763.1	772.7	774.0
Total Employment	674.3	675.6	676.7	678.8	681.8	680.5	686.8	679.8	652.2	641.5	632.2	631.8	666.0
Total Unemployment	93.5	98.0	96.4	94.6	95.4	102.5	106.8	103.1	109.8	124.1	130.9	140.9	108.0
Unemployment Rate	12.2	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.3	13.1	13.5	13.2	14.4	16.2	17.2	18.2	13.9
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	765.5	759.6	767.2	765.4	775.8	780.0	780.4	800.1	766.3	766.1	764.0	761.6	771.0
Total Employment	614.4	607.0	618.1	621.2	635.3	637.7	645.4	658.7	633.2	634.6	636.7	641.8	632.0
Total Unemployment	151.0	152.6	149.1	144.3	140.6	142.3	135.0	141.4	133.1	131.5	127.3	119.8	139.0
Unemployment Rate	19.7	20.1	19.4	18.8	18.1	18.2	17.3	17.7	17.4	17.2	16.7	15.7	18.0

continued...

Table 9 (continued)

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
CALENDAR YEARS 1976 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	757.4	757.1	754.2	758.3	763.8	785.9	782.4	784.2	765.0	764.7	765.6	765.4	768.0
Total Employment	624.7	627.3	629.4	645.0	652.9	668.9	672.6	673.4	660.0	654.8	656.1	658.8	652.0
Total Unemployment	132.8	129.8	124.8	113.3	110.9	117.0	109.7	110.9	105.0	109.9	109.5	106.5	115.0
Unemployment Rate	17.5	17.2	16.5	14.9	14.5	14.9	14.0	14.1	13.7	14.4	14.3	13.9	15.0
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	754.5	756.3	751.0	759.9	772.0	775.6	779.5	768.7	770.7	764.4	757.8	757.5	764.0
Total Employment	646.7	644.1	644.0	654.4	663.1	671.5	680.0	675.2	678.3	675.4	665.2	670.1	664.0
Total Unemployment	107.8	112.3	107.0	105.5	108.9	104.2	99.4	93.5	92.5	89.0	92.6	87.4	100.0
Unemployment Rate	14.3	14.8	14.2	13.9	14.1	13.4	12.8	12.2	12.0	11.6	12.2	11.5	13.0
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	733.3	728.0	734.9	728.3	749.3	750.9	762.3	757.0	746.9	7[illegible]1.4	742.2	741.4	743.0
Total Employment	640.2	633.7	636.2	637.5	658.9	665.4	672.4	671.2	663.5	658.5	661.9	660.6	655.0
Total Unemployment	93.1	94.3	98.7	90.8	90.4	85.4	89.9	85.8	83.5	82.9	80.3	80.8	88.0
Unemployment Rate	12.7	13.0	13.4	12.5	12.1	11.4	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.2	10.8	10.9	11.8
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	736.2	742.5	748.6	747.2	753.8	766.6	764.6	754.1	746.5	748.8	751.7	739.5	750.0
Total Employment	648.6	647.8	657.0	668.1	673.6	685.0	685.6	671.6	668.2	673.4	678.0	671.1	669.0
Total Unemployment	87.5	94.7	91.7	79.1	80.2	81.6	79.0	82.5	78.3	75.4	73.6	68.3	81.0
Unemployment Rate	11.9	12.8	12.2	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.2	10.8
						1988							
Civilian Labor Force	738.0	731.0	738.2	738.5	754.9	754.8	752.2	750.0	733.0	744.7	747.1	733.5	743.0
Total Employment	651.3	651.1	659.0	662.5	677.5	680.2	676.3	678.8	662.4	671.8	684.0	673.0	669.0
Total Unemployment	86.7	79.9	79.2	76.0	77.4	74.5	75.9	71.1	70.6	72.9	63.1	60.4	74.0
Unemployment Rate	11.8	10.9	10.7	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.1	9.5	9.6	9.8	8.4	8.2	9.9
						1989							
Civilian Labor Force	736.3	741.5	746.7	756.1	765.7	775.5	776.8	774.0	770.5	775.3	769.3	765.7	762.8
Total Employment	674.7	673.5	685.9	694.7	703.7	712.9	720.3	717.0	708.3	707.1	707.3	704.4	700.8
Total Unemployment	61.6	68.0	60.8	61.4	62.0	62.6	56.5	57.1	62.2	68.3	62.0	61.3	62.0
Unemployment Rate	8.4	9.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.3	7.4	8.1	8.8	8.1	8.0	8.1

December 1989 data is preliminary.
Data have been revised to adhere to new methodology.
March 1988 Benchmark.

Table 9-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA,
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
CALENDAR YEARS 1980 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
						1980							
Civilian Labor Force	581.5	579.4	581.5	589.9	588.5	594.9	600.9	586.6	590.8	593.1	590.6	595.6	589.4
Total Employment	520.1	518.5	524.8	534.2	538.5	539.3	538.5	529.4	536.5	537.8	532.5	530.7	531.7
Total Unemployment	61.4	60.9	56.7	55.7	50.1	55.5	62.4	57.2	54.3	55.3	58.1	64.9	57.7
Unemployment Rate	10.6	10.5	9.8	9.4	8.5	9.3	10.4	9.8	9.2	9.3	9.8	10.9	9.8
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	594.6	592.0	593.1	613.6	611.6	595.2	597.1	589.8	589.6	586.0	584.6	588.7	594.6
Total Employment	517.4	517.6	523.1	524.0	524.9	526.4	536.4	535.7	538.8	535.2	529.6	525.2	527.9
Total Unemployment	77.2	74.4	69.9	89.6	86.7	68.8	60.7	54.1	50.8	50.8	55.0	63.4	66.8
Unemployment Rate	13.0	12.6	11.8	14.6	14.2	11.6	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.7	9.4	10.8	11.2
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	582.5	574.5	574.3	578.1	580.0	587.2	595.4	590.3	584.2	588.6	589.9	595.8	585.1
Total Employment	502.4	498.5	502.5	505.2	507.1	507.1	508.7	507.4	497.6	494.8	487.6	481.2	500.0
Total Unemployment	80.1	76.0	71.7	72.9	72.9	80.1	86.7	82.9	86.6	93.8	102.3	114.6	85.1
Unemployment Rate	13.7	13.2	12.5	12.6	12.6	13.6	14.6	14.0	14.8	15.9	17.3	19.2	14.5
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	592.0	588.8	586.8	587.6	585.8	587.1	595.9	596.7	576.7	576.8	575.9	580.4	585.9
Total Employment	460.7	453.5	458.3	464.7	469.9	474.7	481.2	490.0	482.7	484.7	483.6	482.8	473.9
Total Unemployment	131.3	135.3	128.6	122.9	115.9	112.4	114.8	106.8	94.1	92.1	92.2	97.6	112.0
Unemployment Rate	22.2	23.0	21.9	20.9	19.8	19.2	19.3	17.9	16.3	16.0	16.0	16.8	19.1
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	584.6	576.0	577.0	578.2	580.9	583.2	588.9	586.2	576.6	596.2	593.4	597.3	584.9
Total Employment	473.4	472.0	478.2	487.0	494.1	502.1	505.3	509.5	505.8	503.2	499.5	497.4	494.0
Total Unemployment	111.2	104.0	98.7	91.2	86.8	81.1	83.6	76.6	70.8	93.1	93.9	99.9	90.9
Unemployment Rate	19.0	18.1	17.1	15.8	14.9	13.9	14.2	13.1	12.3	15.6	15.8	16.7	15.5
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	588.6	582.5	578.2	577.8	579.0	582.7	590.7	576.0	577.6	577.7	584.7	579.8	581.3
Total Employment	483.3	478.8	487.4	497.8	508.3	512.0	512.9	509.6	513.6	510.4	505.8	504.8	502.1
Total Unemployment	105.3	103.6	[illegible]	80.0	70.7	70.7	77.8	66.4	64.0	67.3	78.9	75.0	79.2
Unemployment Rate	17.9	17.8	15.7	13.8	12.2	12.1	13.2	11.5	11.1	11.6	13.5	12.9	13.6
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	569.0	566.9	564.6	562.9	574.0	565.3	573.8	556.1	557.9	557.4	563.9	571.2	565.3
Total Employment	483.3	479.2	483.7	490.3	506.5	498.8	503.8	494.1	498.3	497.8	498.8	500.4	494.6
Total Unemployment	85.8	87.8	80.9	72.6	67.4	66.5	70.0	62.0	59.6	59.6	65.1	70.8	70.7
Unemployment Rate	15.1	15.5	14.3	12.9	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.1	10.7	10.7	11.5	12.4	12.5
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	560.7	565.8	570.5	569.5	574.6	583.6	582.8	573.8	568.3	570.8	572.6	563.1	571.3
Total Employment	489.7	488.6	495.7	504.8	509.4	517.8	518.4	507.6	505.4	510.9	513.6	507.7	505.8
Total Unemployment	71.0	77.2	74.8	64.7	65.1	65.8	64.4	66.2	62.9	60.0	59.0	55.4	65.5
Unemployment Rate	12.7	13.6	13.1	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.0	11.5	11.1	10.5	10.3	9.8	11.5
						1988							
Civilian Labor Force	562.5	555.7	561.9	562.5	575.4	575.0	574.3	571.2	557.5	566.7	569.4	558.0	565.8
Total Employment	491.8	491.4	498.1	501.8	513.7	515.7	512.5	514.1	501.4	508.8	518.7	509.5	506.5
Total Unemployment	70.8	64.3	63.8	60.7	61.7	59.3	61.8	57.0	56.1	57.9	50.7	48.5	59.4
Unemployment Rate	12.6	11.6	11.3	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.8	10.0	10.1	10.2	8.9	8.7	10.5
						1989							
Civilian Labor Force	559.7	563.0	566.7	573.7	581.0	587.3	589.1	585.5	583.7	588.9	583.6	579.9	578.5
Total Employment	510.0	508.4	517.8	524.3	531.3	537.0	542.2	539.1	533.5	533.7	533.2	530.2	528.4
Total Unemployment	49.6	54.6	48.9	49.4	49.8	50.3	46.9	46.4	50.2	55.2	50.4	49.7	50.1
Unemployment Rate	8.9	9.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.9	8.6	9.4	8.6	8.6	8.7

Data have been revised to adhere to new methodology.
Data for 1987, 1988 and 1989 revised to March 1988 Benchmark.
December 1989 data is preliminary.

Table 9-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
CALENDAR YEARS 1980 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
						1980							
Civilian Labor Force	110.2	108.9	109.2	109.9	110.9	112.5	111.7	110.1	110.9	109.7	110.0	110.8	110.4
Total Employment	102.5	101.1	101.9	102.9	103.6	104.6	103.9	102.1	102.1	101.4	101.5	101.8	102.4
Total Unemployment	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.0	7.4	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.7	8.3	8.5	9.0	7.9
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.9	7.5	7.7	8.1	7.2
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	108.6	107.9	107.7	109.7	109.8	109.4	108.5	108.4	108.2	106.6	106.7	107.3	108.2
Total Employment	97.0	97.1	97.9	99.1	99.1	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.6	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.2
Total Unemployment	11.6	10.8	9.7	10.6	10.7	9.0	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.9	9.0
Unemployment Rate	10.7	10.0	9.0	9.7	9.7	8.2	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.4	8.4
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	104.9	104.1	104.3	103.9	104.5	105.3	106.8	105.9	104.8	104.8	104.5	104.8	104.9
Total Employment	94.4	94.2	95.0	94.8	96.0	95.9	96.7	95.6	94.5	93.2	92.4	92.1	94.6
Total Unemployment	10.4	9.9	9.3	9.1	8.5	9.4	10.1	10.2	10.3	11.6	12.1	12.7	10.3
Unemployment Rate	9.9	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.2	8.9	9.4	9.7	9.8	11.1	11.6	12.1	9.8
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	103.3	103.4	103.4	104.0	104.0	103.9	105.5	108.5	103.8	104.5	104.8	104.9	104.5
Total Employment	88.5	88.1	88.5	89.6	90.2	89.9	92.0	93.7	92.4	92.0	92.2	92.2	90.8
Total Unemployment	14.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.8	14.0	13.5	14.8	11.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	13.7
Unemployment Rate	14.3	14.9	14.4	13.8	13.3	13.5	12.8	13.6	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	13.1
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	99.6	99.2	99.6	100.4	100.7	101.3	102.4	103.1	102.7	103.6	102.1	103.5	101.5
Total Employment	85.5	85.2	85.9	87.4	88.6	89.6	90.4	91.3	91.3	90.1	89.8	90.1	88.8
Total Unemployment	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.0	12.1	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.4	13.5	12.3	13.4	12.7
Unemployment Rate	14.2	14.1	13.8	13.0	12.0	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.1	13.0	12.0	13.0	12.6
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	103.9	102.7	102.3	102.1	102.4	102.9	103.7	101.9	101.8	101.3	101.2	101.6	102.3
Total Employment	89.4	88.3	89.7	90.9	91.9	92.6	93.6	93.0	93.0	92.4	92.2	92.7	91.7
Total Unemployment	14.5	14.4	12.6	11.1	10.5	10.3	10.0	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.9	10.7
Unemployment Rate	14.0	14.1	12.3	10.9	10.2	10.0	9.7	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.8	10.4
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	99.1	98.9	98.6	99.0	101.2	100.4	101.2	99.3	99.5	98.0	99.7	100.3	99.6
Total Employment	88.7	87.9	88.7	89.8	92.4	91.1	92.6	91.0	91.5	90.0	91.1	91.7	90.5
Total Unemployment	10.4	11.0	9.9	9.2	8.8	9.2	8.6	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.6	8.7	9.1
Unemployment Rate	10.5	11.1	10.1	9.3	8.7	9.2	8.5	8.4	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.6	9.1
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	97.8	98.8	99.7	99.4	100.0	102.4	101.8	101.2	99.7	99.4	100.0	98.0	99.9
Total Employment	89.3	89.4	90.6	91.1	91.3	93.2	93.1	91.5	90.4	90.4	91.5	90.8	91.0
Total Unemployment	8.5	9.4	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.2	8.6	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.5	7.2	8.8
Unemployment Rate	8.7	9.5	9.2	8.3	8.7	9.0	8.5	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.5	7.3	8.8
						1988							
Civilian Labor Force	98.5	98.1	98.6	98.0	99.8	99.8	98.9	99.6	97.3	98.3	98.2	97.4	98.5
Total Employment	89.0	89.5	90.2	89.8	91.2	91.6	91.0	91.4	89.0	90.1	91.4	90.9	90.4
Total Unemployment	9.5	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.3	6.9	6.5	8.1
Unemployment Rate	9.6	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	7.0	6.7	8.2
						1989							
Civilian Labor Force	98.5	99.4	99.7	101.2	102.5	104.5	104.1	104.4	103.4	103.2	102.8	102.5	102.2
Total Employment	91.8	91.9	93.2	94.7	95.7	97.8	99.2	98.9	97.1	96.5	97.0	97.0	95.9
Total Unemployment	6.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.7	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.7	5.8	5.6	6.3
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.4	4.8	5.3	6.1	6.5	5.7	5.4	6.2

Data have been revised to adhere to new methodology.
Data for 1987, 1988 and 1989 revised to March 1988 Benchmark.
December 1989 data is preliminary.

Table 9-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA,
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
CALENDAR YEARS 1980 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
						1980							
Civilian Labor Force	87.5	87.1	87.4	88.3	89.2	90.1	90.0	88.2	88.4	87.3	87.4	87.2	88.2
Total Employment	78.7	79.1	80.0	80.8	81.1	81.0	80.3	79.3	79.7	79.0	79.5	79.4	79.8
Total Unemployment	8.8	8.0	7.4	7.5	8.1	9.1	9.7	8.9	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.7	8.3
Unemployment Rate	10.1	9.2	8.5	8.5	9.1	10.1	10.7	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.9	9.5
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	85.3	85.3	85.7	86.2	86.1	87.3	86.9	86.1	85.5	86.3	86.6	86.3	86.1
Total Employment	75.9	76.3	77.2	78.3	78.6	80.1	79.6	79.4	78.9	77.8	77.2	76.1	78.0
Total Unemployment	9.4	9.0	8.5	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	6.6	6.6	8.5	9.4	10.3	8.2
Unemployment Rate	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.2	8.8	8.3	8.3	7.7	7.7	9.9	10.8	11.9	9.5
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	85.1	84.5	84.7	84.9	85.9	86.0	86.2	85.0	83.7	84.9	84.4	85.2	85.0
Total Employment	72.5	72.0	72.7	72.9	73.7	74.1	74.0	73.0	72.0	71.4	70.2	70.5	72.4
Total Unemployment	12.6	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.2	11.9	12.2	11.9	11.7	13.5	14.2	14.8	12.6
Unemployment Rate	14.9	14.8	14.2	14.1	14.2	13.8	14.2	14.0	14.0	15.9	16.8	17.3	14.9
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	82.8	82.1	81.7	80.9	81.9	82.3	82.0	82.2	80.3	80.8	81.0	81.4	81.6
Total Employment	67.0	66.5	66.9	67.9	68.5	69.2	69.1	69.7	68.6	68.6	69.0	69.0	68.3
Total Unemployment	15.8	15.6	14.7	13.1	13.3	13.2	12.9	12.5	11.8	12.2	11.9	12.4	13.3
Unemployment Rate	19.1	19.0	18.0	16.1	16.3	16.0	15.7	15.2	14.6	15.1	14.7	15.2	16.3
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	79.8	79.7	79.4	79.9	81.0	81.9	80.8	80.9	80.5	81.2	81.2	81.2	80.6
Total Employment	66.6	66.7	67.2	68.6	70.2	71.2	70.3	70.9	70.3	69.7	69.7	70.0	69.3
Total Unemployment	13.3	13.0	12.2	11.3	10.7	10.8	10.5	9.9	10.2	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.3
Unemployment Rate	16.6	16.3	15.3	14.2	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.3	12.6	14.1	14.2	13.9	14.1
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	82.4	81.0	80.6	81.2	81.5	81.6	80.7	79.1	79.5	80.0	78.1	79.3	80.4
Total Employment	68.8	68.4	69.0	70.0	71.4	71.7	71.0	71.2	71.0	71.0	69.5	70.5	70.3
Total Unemployment	13.6	12.6	11.7	11.2	10.1	9.8	9.7	7.9	8.5	9.0	8.7	8.8	10.1
Unemployment Rate	16.5	15.6	14.5	13.8	12.4	12.1	12.0	10.0	10.7	11.3	11.1	11.1	12.6
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	77.2	76.8	77.3	77.6	78.5	77.5	78.4	77.7	78.9	79.0	79.3	79.9	78.2
Total Employment	67.7	67.5	68.2	69.2	70.9	70.2	70.7	70.2	71.1	70.8	70.8	71.3	69.9
Total Unemployment	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.3	7.6	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.3
Unemployment Rate	12.3	12.1	11.8	10.7	9.7	9.3	9.9	9.6	9.8	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.6
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	77.7	77.9	78.4	78.3	79.2	80.6	80.0	79.1	78.5	78.6	79.0	78.4	78.8
Total Employment	69.6	69.8	70.7	72.1	72.9	74.0	74.1	72.6	72.4	72.2	72.9	72.6	72.1
Total Unemployment	8.0	8.1	7.7	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.0	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.7	6.7
Unemployment Rate	10.3	10.4	9.8	7.9	8.0	8.2	7.5	8.2	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.3	8.5
						1988							
Civilian Labor Force	77.0	77.3	77.8	78.0	79.7	80.0	79.1	79.2	78.2	79.7	79.5	78.1	78.6
Total Employment	70.5	70.2	70.7	70.8	72.6	73.0	72.8	73.3	72.0	73.0	73.9	72.7	72.1
Total Unemployment	6.5	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.7	5.5	5.4	6.5
Unemployment Rate	8.4	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.4	6.9	7.0	8.3
						1989							
Civilian Labor Force	78.2	79.1	80.3	81.2	82.2	83.7	83.5	84.1	83.4	83.2	82.9	83.3	82.1
Total Employment	72.9	73.2	75.0	75.7	76.7	78.1	78.9	79.0	77.7	76.8	77.1	77.2	76.5
Total Unemployment	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	4.6	5.1	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.1	5.6
Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	5.5	6.1	6.9	7.7	7.1	7.3	6.8

Data have been revised to adhere to new methodology.
Data for 1987, 1988 and 1989 revised to March 1988 Benchmark.
December 1989 data is preliminary.

Table 10

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Ann. Avg.
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	804.8	791.8	791.6	786.1	788.0	777.3	788.9	783.6	791.8	792.5	783.1	795.1	789.5
Total Employment	730.3	715.8	715.2	712.0	711.1	704.2	690.6	687.9	696.9	697.1	698.0	709.4	705.7
Total Unemployment	74.4	76.0	76.4	74.1	76.9	73.1	98.3	95.7	94.9	95.5	85.2	85.7	83.8
Unemployment Rate	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.8	9.4	12.5	12.2	12.0	12.0	10.9	10.8	10.6
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	793.8	789.1	783.2	779.5	783.2	780.1	767.8	773.6	773.1	773.4	777.2	783.0	779.8
Total Employment	724.8	718.1	709.3	704.6	702.4	697.1	674.3	675.6	676.7	678.8	681.8	680.5	693.7
Total Unemployment	69.0	71.0	74.0	74.9	80.8	83.0	93.5	98.0	96.4	94.6	95.4	102.5	86.1
Unemployment Rate	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.6	10.3	10.6	12.2	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.3	13.1	11.0
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	793.7	782.9	761.9	765.6	763.1	772.7	765.5	759.6	767.2	765.4	775.8	780.0	771.1
Total Employment	686.8	679.8	652.2	641.5	632.2	631.8	614.4	607.0	618.1	621.2	635.3	637.7	638.2
Total Unemployment	106.8	103.1	109.8	124.1	130.9	140.9	151.0	152.6	149.1	144.3	140.6	142.3	133.0
Unemployment Rate	13.5	13.2	14.4	16.2	17.2	18.2	19.7	20.1	19.4	18.8	18.1	18.2	17.2
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	780.4	800.1	766.3	766.1	764.0	761.6	757.4	757.1	754.2	758.3	763.8	785.9	767.9
Total Employment	645.4	658.7	633.2	634.6	636.7	641.8	624.7	627.3	629.4	645.0	652.9	668.9	641.5
Total Unemployment	135.0	141.4	133.1	131.5	127.3	119.8	132.8	129.8	124.8	113.3	110.9	117.0	126.4
Unemployment Rate	17.3	17.7	17.4	17.2	16.7	15.7	17.5	17.2	16.5	14.9	14.5	14.9	16.5
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	782.4	784.2	765.0	764.7	765.6	765.4	754.5	756.3	751.0	759.9	772.0	775.6	766.4
Total Employment	672.6	673.4	660.0	654.8	656.1	658.8	646.7	644.1	644.0	654.4	663.1	671.5	658.3
Total Unemployment	109.7	110.9	105.0	109.9	109.5	106.5	107.8	112.3	107.0	105.5	108.9	104.2	108.1
Unemployment Rate	14.0	14.1	13.7	14.4	14.3	13.9	14.3	14.8	14.2	13.9	14.1	13.4	14.1
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	779.5	768.7	770.7	764.4	757.8	757.5	733.3	728.0	734.9	728.3	749.3	750.9	751.9
Total Employment	680.0	675.2	678.3	675.4	665.2	670.1	640.2	633.7	636.2	637.5	658.9	665.4	659.7
Total Unemployment	99.4	93.5	92.5	89.0	92.6	87.4	93.1	94.3	98.7	90.8	90.4	85.4	92.3
Unemployment Rate	12.8	12.2	12.0	11.6	12.2	11.5	12.7	13.0	13.4	12.5	12.1	11.4	12.3
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	762.3	757.0	746.9	741.4	742.2	741.4	736.2	742.5	748.6	747.2	753.8	766.6	748.8
Total Employment	672.4	671.2	663.5	658.5	661.9	660.6	648.6	647.8	657.0	668.1	673.6	685.0	664.0
Total Unemployment	89.9	85.8	83.5	82.9	80.3	80.8	87.5	94.7	91.7	79.1	80.2	81.6	84.8
Unemployment Rate	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.2	10.8	10.9	11.9	12.8	12.2	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.3
1988													
Civilian Labor Force	764.6	754.1	746.5	748.8	751.7	739.5	738.0	731.0	738.2	738.5	754.9	754.8	746.7
Total Employment	685.6	671.6	668.2	673.4	678.0	671.1	651.3	651.1	659.0	662.5	677.5	680.2	669.1
Total Unemployment	79.0	82.5	78.3	75.4	73.6	68.3	86.7	79.9	79.2	76.0	77.4	74.5	77.6
Unemployment Rate	10.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.2	11.8	10.9	10.7	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.4
1989													
Civilian Labor Force	752.2	750.0	733.0	744.7	747.1	733.5	736.3	741.5	746.7	756.1	765.7	775.5	748.5
Total Employment	676.3	678.8	662.4	671.8	684.0	673.0	674.7	673.5	685.9	694.7	703.7	712.9	682.7
Total Unemployment	75.9	71.1	70.6	72.9	63.1	60.4	61.6	68.0	60.8	61.4	62.0	62.6	65.9
Unemployment Rate	10.1	9.5	9.6	9.8	8.4	8.2	8.4	9.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.8

Data have been revised to adhere to new methodology
March 1988 benchmark.

Table 10-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA,
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Ann. Avg.
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	600.9	586.6	590.8	593.1	590.6	595.6	594.6	592.0	593.1	613.6	611.6	595.2	596.5
Total Employment	538.5	529.4	536.5	537.8	532.5	530.7	517.4	517.6	523.1	524.0	524.9	526.4	528.2
Total Unemployment	62.4	57.2	54.3	55.3	58.1	64.9	77.2	74.4	69.9	89.6	86.7	68.8	68.2
Unemployment Rate	10.4	9.8	9.2	9.3	9.8	10.9	13.0	12.6	11.8	14.6	14.2	11.6	11.4
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	597.1	589.8	589.6	586.0	584.6	588.7	582.5	574.5	574.3	578.1	580.0	587.2	584.4
Total Employment	536.4	535.7	538.8	535.2	529.6	525.2	502.4	498.5	502.5	505.2	507.1	507.1	518.7
Total Unemployment	60.7	54.1	50.8	50.8	55.0	63.4	80.1	76.0	71.7	72.9	72.9	80.1	65.7
Unemployment Rate	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.7	9.4	10.8	13.7	13.2	12.5	12.6	12.6	13.6	11.2
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	595.4	590.3	584.2	588.6	589.9	595.8	592.0	588.8	586.8	587.6	585.8	587.1	589.4
Total Employment	508.7	507.4	497.6	494.8	487.6	481.2	460.7	453.5	458.3	464.7	469.9	474.7	479.9
Total Unemployment	86.7	82.9	86.6	93.8	102.3	114.6	131.3	135.3	128.6	122.9	115.9	112.4	109.5
Unemployment Rate	14.6	14.0	14.8	15.9	17.3	19.2	22.2	23.0	21.9	20.9	19.8	19.2	18.6
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	595.9	596.7	576.7	576.8	575.9	580.4	584.6	576.0	577.0	578.2	580.9	583.2	581.9
Total Employment	481.2	490.0	482.7	484.7	483.6	482.8	473.4	472.0	478.2	487.0	494.1	502.1	484.3
Total Unemployment	114.8	106.8	94.1	92.1	92.2	97.6	111.2	104.0	98.7	91.2	86.8	81.1	97.5
Unemployment Rate	19.3	17.9	16.3	16.0	16.0	16.8	19.0	18.1	17.1	15.8	14.9	13.9	16.8
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	588.9	586.2	576.6	596.2	593.4	597.3	588.6	582.5	578.2	577.8	579.0	582.7	585.6
Total Employment	505.3	509.5	505.8	503.2	499.5	497.4	483.3	478.8	487.4	497.8	508.3	512.0	499.0
Total Unemployment	83.6	76.6	70.8	93.1	93.9	99.9	105.3	103.6	90.7	80.0	70.7	70.7	86.6
Unemployment Rate	14.2	13.1	12.3	15.6	15.8	16.7	17.9	17.8	15.7	13.8	12.2	12.1	14.8
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	590.7	576.0	577.6	577.7	584.7	579.8	569.0	566.9	564.6	562.9	574.0	565.3	574.1
Total Employment	512.9	509.6	513.6	510.4	505.8	504.8	483.3	479.2	483.7	490.3	506.5	498.8	499.9
Total Unemployment	77.8	66.4	64.0	67.3	78.9	75.0	85.8	87.8	80.9	72.6	67.4	66.5	74.2
Unemployment Rate	13.2	11.5	11.1	11.6	13.5	12.9	15.1	15.5	14.3	12.9	11.8	11.8	12.9
						1987							
Civilian Labor Force	573.8	556.1	557.9	557.4	563.9	571.2	560.7	565.8	570.5	569.5	574.6	583.6	567.1
Total Employment	503.8	494.1	498.3	497.8	498.8	500.4	489.7	488.6	495.7	504.8	509.4	517.8	499.9
Total Unemployment	70.0	62.0	59.6	59.6	65.1	70.8	71.0	77.2	74.8	64.7	65.1	65.8	67.1
Unemployment Rate	12.2	11.1	10.7	10.7	11.5	12.4	12.7	13.6	13.1	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.8
						1988							
Civilian Labor Force	582.8	573.8	568.3	570.8	572.6	563.1	562.5	555.7	561.9	562.5	575.4	575.0	568.7
Total Employment	518.4	507.6	505.4	510.9	513.6	507.7	491.8	491.4	498.1	501.8	513.7	515.7	506.3
Total Unemployment	64.4	66.2	62.9	60.0	59.0	55.4	70.8	64.3	63.8	60.7	61.7	59.3	62.4
Unemployment Rate	11.0	11.5	11.1	10.5	10.3	9.8	12.6	11.6	11.3	10.8	10.7	10.3	11.0
						1989							
Civilian Labor Force	574.3	571.2	557.5	566.7	569.4	558.0	559.7	563.0	566.7	573.7	581.0	587.3	569.0
Total Employment	512.5	514.1	501.4	508.8	518.7	509.5	510.0	508.4	517.8	524.3	531.3	537.0	516.1
Total Unemployment	61.8	57.0	56.1	57.9	50.7	48.5	49.6	54.6	48.9	49.4	49.8	50.4	52.9
Unemployment Rate	10.8	10.0	10.1	10.2	8.9	8.7	8.9	9.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.3

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics required revisions be incorporated into state data, but not into county data. As a result, county totals may not add to state total.
March 1988 benchmark.

Table 10-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Ann. Avg.
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	111.7	110.1	110.9	109.7	110.0	110.8	108.6	107.9	107.7	109.7	109.8	109.4	109.7
Total Employment	103.9	102.1	102.1	101.4	101.5	101.8	97.0	97.1	97.9	99.1	99.1	100.4	100.3
Total Unemployment	7.8	8.0	8.7	8.3	8.5	9.0	11.6	10.8	9.7	10.6	10.7	9.0	9.4
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.2	7.9	7.5	7.7	8.1	10.7	10.0	9.0	9.7	9.7	8.2	8.6
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	108.5	108.4	108.2	106.6	106.7	107.3	104.9	104.1	104.3	103.9	104.5	105.3	106.1
Total Employment	100.5	100.6	100.6	99.3	99.2	99.4	94.4	94.2	95.0	94.8	96.0	95.9	97.5
Total Unemployment	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.9	10.4	9.9	9.3	9.1	8.5	9.4	8.6
Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.4	9.9	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.2	8.9	8.1
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	106.8	105.9	104.8	104.8	104.5	104.8	103.3	103.4	103.4	104.0	104.0	103.9	104.5
Total Employment	96.7	95.6	94.5	93.2	92.4	92.1	88.5	88.1	88.5	89.6	90.2	89.9	91.6
Total Unemployment	10.1	10.2	10.3	11.6	12.1	12.7	14.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.8	14.0	12.9
Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.7	9.8	11.1	11.6	12.1	14.3	14.9	14.4	13.8	13.3	13.5	12.3
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	105.5	108.5	103.8	104.5	104.8	104.9	99.6	99.2	99.6	100.4	100.7	101.3	102.7
Total Employment	92.0	93.7	92.4	92.0	92.2	92.2	85.5	85.2	85.9	87.4	88.6	89.6	89.7
Total Unemployment	13.5	14.8	11.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.0	12.1	11.7	13.0
Unemployment Rate	12.8	13.6	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	14.2	14.1	13.8	13.0	12.0	11.5	12.7
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	102.4	103.1	102.7	103.6	102.1	103.5	103.9	102.7	102.3	102.1	102.4	102.9	102.8
Total Employment	90.4	91.3	91.3	90.1	89.8	90.1	89.4	88.3	89.7	90.9	91.9	92.6	90.5
Total Unemployment	11.9	11.8	11.4	13.5	12.3	13.4	14.5	14.4	12.6	11.1	10.5	10.3	12.3
Unemployment Rate	11.7	11.5	11.1	13.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	14.1	12.3	10.9	10.2	10.0	12.0
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	103.7	101.9	101.8	101.3	101.2	101.6	99.1	98.9	98.6	99.0	101.2	100.4	100.7
Total Employment	93.6	93.0	93.0	92.4	92.2	92.7	88.7	87.9	88.7	89.8	92.4	91.1	91.3
Total Unemployment	10.0	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.9	10.4	11.0	9.9	9.2	8.8	9.2	9.4
Unemployment Rate	9.7	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.8	10.5	11.1	10.1	9.3	8.7	9.2	9.3
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	101.2	99.3	99.5	98.0	99.7	100.3	97.8	98.8	99.7	99.4	100.0	102.4	99.7
Total Employment	92.6	91.0	91.5	90.0	91.1	91.7	89.3	89.4	90.6	91.1	91.3	93.2	91.1
Total Unemployment	8.6	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.5	9.4	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.2	8.6
Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.4	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.5	9.2	8.3	8.7	9.0	8.6
1988													
Civilian Labor Force	101.8	101.2	99.7	99.4	100.0	98.0	98.5	98.1	98.6	98.0	99.8	99.8	99.4
Total Employment	93.1	91.5	90.4	90.4	91.5	90.8	89.0	89.5	90.2	89.8	91.2	91.6	90.7
Total Unemployment	8.6	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.5	7.2	9.5	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.6	8.2	8.7
Unemployment Rate	8.5	9.6	9.3	9.1	8.5	7.3	9.6	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.2	8.7
1989													
Civilian Labor Force	98.9	99.6	97.3	98.3	98.2	97.4	98.5	99.4	99.7	101.2	102.5	104.5	99.6
Total Employment	91.0	91.4	89.0	90.1	91.4	90.9	91.8	91.9	93.2	94.7	95.7	97.8	92.4
Total Unemployment	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.3	6.9	6.5	6.7	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.7	7.2
Unemployment Rate	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	7.0	6.7	6.8	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.4	7.2

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics required revisions be incorporated into state data, but not into county data. As a result, county totals may not add to state total.
March 1988 benchmark.

Table 10-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LABOR FORCE STATISTICS APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION

(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Ann. Avg.
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	90.0	88.2	88.4	87.3	87.4	87.2	85.3	85.3	85.7	86.2	86.1	87.3	87.0
Total Employment	80.3	79.3	79.7	79.0	79.5	79.4	75.9	76.3	77.2	78.3	78.6	80.1	78.6
Total Unemployment	9.7	8.9	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.7	9.4	9.0	8.5	7.9	7.5	7.2	8.4
Unemployment Rate	10.7	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.9	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.2	8.8	8.3	9.6
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	86.9	86.1	85.5	86.3	86.6	86.3	85.1	84.5	84.7	84.9	85.9	86.0	85.7
Total Employment	79.6	79.4	78.9	77.8	77.2	76.1	72.5	72.0	72.7	72.9	73.7	74.1	75.6
Total Unemployment	7.2	6.6	6.6	8.5	9.4	10.3	12.6	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.2	11.9	10.1
Unemployment Rate	8.3	7.7	7.7	9.9	10.8	11.9	14.9	14.8	14.2	14.1	14.2	13.8	11.8
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	86.2	85.0	83.7	84.9	84.4	85.2	82.8	82.1	81.7	80.9	81.9	82.3	83.4
Total Employment	74.0	73.0	72.0	71.4	70.2	70.5	67.0	66.5	66.9	67.9	68.5	69.2	69.8
Total Unemployment	12.2	11.9	11.7	13.5	14.2	14.8	15.8	15.6	14.7	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.7
Unemployment Rate	14.2	14.0	14.0	15.9	16.8	17.3	19.1	19.0	18.0	16.1	16.3	16.0	16.4
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	82.0	82.2	80.3	80.8	81.0	81.4	79.8	79.7	79.4	79.9	81.0	81.9	80.8
Total Employment	69.1	69.7	68.6	68.6	69.0	69.0	66.6	66.7	67.2	68.6	70.2	71.2	68.7
Total Unemployment	12.9	12.5	11.8	12.2	11.9	12.4	13.3	13.0	12.2	11.3	10.7	10.8	12.1
Unemployment Rate	15.7	15.2	14.6	15.1	14.7	15.2	16.6	16.3	15.3	14.2	13.2	13.2	15.0
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	80.8	80.9	80.5	81.2	81.2	81.2	82.4	81.0	80.6	81.2	81.5	81.6	81.2
Total Employment	70.3	70.9	70.3	69.7	69.7	70.0	68.8	68.4	69.0	70.0	71.4	71.7	70.0
Total Unemployment	10.5	9.9	10.2	11.4	11.5	11.3	13.6	12.6	11.7	11.2	10.1	9.8	11.2
Unemployment Rate	13.0	12.3	12.6	14.1	14.2	13.9	16.5	15.6	14.5	13.8	12.4	12.1	13.8
1986													
Civilian Labor Force	80.7	79.1	79.5	80.0	78.1	79.3	77.2	76.8	77.3	77.6	78.5	77.5	78.5
Total Employment	71.0	71.2	71.0	71.0	69.5	70.5	67.7	67.5	68.2	69.2	70.9	70.2	69.8
Total Unemployment	9.7	7.9	8.5	9.0	8.7	8.8	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.3	7.6	7.2	8.6
Unemployment Rate	12.0	10.0	10.7	11.3	11.1	11.1	12.3	12.1	11.8	10.7	9.7	9.3	11.0
1987													
Civilian Labor Force	78.4	77.7	78.9	79.0	79.3	79.9	77.7	77.9	78.4	78.3	79.2	80.6	78.8
Total Employment	70.7	70.2	71.1	70.8	70.8	71.3	69.6	69.8	70.7	72.1	72.9	74.0	71.2
Total Unemployment	7.7	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.0	8.1	7.7	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.6
Unemployment Rate	9.9	9.6	9.8	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.3	10.4	9.8	7.9	8.0	8.2	9.7
1988													
Civilian Labor Force	80.0	79.1	78.5	78.6	79.0	78.4	77.0	77.3	77.8	78.0	79.7	80.0	78.6
Total Employment	74.1	72.6	72.4	72.2	72.9	72.6	70.5	70.2	70.7	70.8	72.6	73.0	72.1
Total Unemployment	6.0	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.7	6.5	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.6
Unemployment Rate	7.5	8.2	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.3	8.4	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.3
1989													
Civilian Labor Force	79.1	79.2	78.2	79.7	79.5	78.1	78.2	79.1	80.3	81.2	82.2	83.7	79.9
Total Employment	72.8	73.3	72.0	73.0	73.9	72.7	72.9	73.2	75.0	75.7	76.7	78.1	74.1
Total Unemployment	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8
Unemployment Rate	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.4	6.9	7.0	6.7	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.2

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics required revisions be incorporated into state data, but not into county data. As a result, county totals may not add to state total.
March 1988 benchmark.

Table 11

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS BY COUNTY, ANNUAL AVERAGES FISCAL YEAR 1989*

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,230	3,760	470	11.1
Berkeley	26,020	24,880	1,140	4.4
Boone	8,130	7,330	800	9.8
Braxton	5,200	4,750	450	8.7
Brooke	10,540	10,000	550	5.2
Cabell	40,840	38,970	1,860	4.6
Calhoun	2,790	2,390	400	14.3
Clay	2,800	2,450	360	12.7
Doddridge	2,430	2,280	150	6.3
Fayette	16,470	15,150	1,310	8.0
Gilmer	2,800	2,490	310	11.0
Grant	3,610	3,350	260	7.2
Greenbrier	14,010	12,890	1,120	8.0
Hampshire	6,690	6,270	420	6.2
Hancock	14,010	13,360	650	4.6
Hardy	5,100	4,840	260	5.1
Harrison	29,640	27,250	2,390	8.1
Jackson	8,960	8,180	780	8.7
Jefferson	18,190	17,770	420	2.3
Kanawha	94,550	89,570	4,980	5.3
Lewis	7,130	6,580	550	7.7
Lincoln	7,300	6,630	680	9.2
Logan	12,920	11,710	1,210	9.4
McDowell	6,770	5,870	900	13.3
Marion	20,840	19,340	1,500	7.2
Marshall	14,170	13,310	860	6.1
Mason	8,220	7,490	730	8.8
Mercer	25,930	24,500	1,430	5.5
Mineral	11,380	10,960	420	3.7
Mingo	9,900	9,080	830	8.3
Monongalia	35,940	34,700	1,240	3.4
Monroe	4,730	4,500	240	5.0
Morgan	4,720	4,520	200	4.2
Nicholas	9,280	8,320	960	10.4
Ohio	23,670	22,580	1,090	4.6
Pendleton	3,940	3,800	140	3.7
Pleasants	2,300	2,090	220	9.4
Pocahontas	4,490	4,180	310	6.9
Preston	11,830	11,110	710	6.0
Putnam	15,910	1[illegible]80	1,130	7.1
Raleigh	26,870	24,700	2,170	8.1
Randolph	10,510	9,620	890	8.4
Ritchie	4,780	4,350	430	9.0
Roane	5,550	4,970	580	10.4
Summers	4,190	3,820	370	8.8
Taylor	5,810	5,350	460	8.0
Tucker	3,620	3,300	320	8.9
Tyler	4,500	4,280	230	5.0
Upshur	7,980	7,330	650	8.1
Wayne	14,950	14,000	950	6.4
Webster	3,120	2,710	410	13.0
Wetzel	8,930	8,320	620	6.9
Wirt	2,160	1,980	190	8.6
Wood	39,810	37,830	1,980	5.0
Wyoming	7,320	6,390	930	12.8

*Data based on March 1988 benchmark.

Table 12

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
ANNUAL AVERAGES
FISCAL YEAR 1989*

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,546	3,877	669	14.7
Berkeley	27,316	25,648	1,668	6.1
Boone	8,739	7,557	1,182	13.5
Braxton	5,538	4,900	638	11.5
Brooke	11,115	10,315	800	7.2
Cabell	42,912	40,208	2,704	6.3
Calhoun	3,032	2,467	565	18.6
Clay	3,031	2,525	506	16.7
Doddridge	2,566	2,346	220	8.6
Fayette	17,530	15,628	1,902	10.8
Gilmer	3,023	2,570	453	15.0
Grant	3,823	3,450	373	9.8
Greenbrier	14,876	13,293	1,583	10.6
Hampshire	7,070	6,464	606	8.6
Hancock	14,727	13,790	937	6.4
Hardy	5,342	4,995	347	6.5
Harrison	31,616	28,104	3,512	11.1
Jackson	9,558	8,438	1,120	11.7
Jefferson	18,939	18,335	604	3.2
Kanawha	99,623	92,401	7,222	7.2
Lewis	7,566	6,781	785	10.4
Lincoln	7,814	6,840	974	12.5
Logan	13,854	12,085	1,769	12.8
McDowell	7,382	6,051	1,331	18.0
Marion	22,117	19,952	2,165	9.8
Marshall	14,960	13,728	1,232	8.2
Mason	8,784	7,730	1,054	12.0
Mercer	27,359	25,277	2,082	7.6
Mineral	10,761	10,177	584	5.4
Mingo	10,574	9,361	1,213	11.5
Monongalia	37,579	35,787	1,792	4.8
Monroe	4,969	4,637	332	6.7
Morgan	4,956	4,667	289	5.8
Nicholas	9,954	8,573	1,381	13.9
Ohio	24,882	23,295	1,587	6.4
Pendleton	4,121	3,917	204	5.0
Pleasants	2,458	2,154	304	12.4
Pocahontas	4,760	4,312	448	9.4
Preston	12,476	11,461	1,015	8.1
Putnam	16,873	15,242	1,631	9.7
Raleigh	28,632	25,480	3,152	11.0
Randolph	11,201	9,926	1,275	11.4
Ritchie	5,104	4,488	616	12.1
Roane	5,947	5,130	817	13.7
Summers	4,470	3,943	527	11.8
Taylor	6,183	5,515	668	10.8
Tucker	3,875	3,407	468	12.1
Tyler	4,735	4,409	326	6.9
Upshur	8,488	7,562	926	10.9
Wayne	15,824	14,443	1,381	8.7
Webster	3,383	2,794	589	17.4
Wetzel	9,454	8,576	878	9.3
Wirt	2,305	2,038	267	11.6
Wood	41,872	39,020	2,852	6.8
Wyoming	7,938	6,587	1,351	17.0

*Data based on March 1988 benchmark.

Table 13

WEST VIRGINIA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1979	756.3	715.0	41.3	5.5
1980	769.1	714.1	55.0	7.2
1981	770.2	696.7	73.4	9.5
1982	754.1	684.0	70.2	9.3
1983	744.6	644.8	99.8	13.4
1984	744.9	647.1	97.8	13.1
1985	731.7	650.9	80.8	11.0
1986	717.5	648.3	69.1	9.6
1987	706.1	644.3	61.8	8.8
1988	704.5	652.8	51.6	7.3
1989	708.5	662.9	45.6	6.4

*In thousands.
March 1988 benchmark.

Table 13-A

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1979	760.5	712.6	48.0	6.3
1980	783.4	722.3	61.1	7.8
1981	792.5	706.6	85.9	10.8
1982	773.7	689.2	84.5	10.9
1983	777.0	640.9	136.1	17.5
1984	764.9	642.3	122.5	16.0
1985	769.5	659.5	110.0	14.3
1986	753.4	661.1	92.3	12.3
1987	746.9	660.4	86.5	11.6
1988	746.7	669.1	77.6	10.4
1989	748.5	682.7	65.9	8.8

*In thousands.
March 1988 benchmark.

Table 14

WEST VIRGINIA AND SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

State & SDAs	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
West Virginia	708.5	662.9	45.6	6.4
Kanawha County SDA	94.6	89.6	5.0	5.3
Northern Panhandle SDA**	75.8	71.8	4.0	5.3
Balance of State***	538.2	501.5	36.6	6.8

*In thousands.

**Counties within Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel.

***Balance of State is West Virginia less Kanawha County SDA and Northern Panhandle SDA.
March 1988 benchmark.

Table 15

WEST VIRGINIA AND SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEAR 1989

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

State & SDA	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
West Virginia	748.5	682.7	65.9	8.8
Kanawha County SDA	99.6	92.4	7.2	7.2
Northern Panhandle SDA**	79.9	74.1	5.8	7.2
Balance of State***	569.0	516.1	52.9	9.3

*In thousands.

**Counties within Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel.

***Balance of State is West Virginia less Kanawha County SDA and Northern Panhandle SDA.

March 1988 benchmark.

Table 16

WEST VIRGINIA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991*

Age	Labor Force**			Employment**			Unemployment**			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
TOTAL												
16-17	13.4	12.8	0.6	10.7	10.4	0.3	2.7	2.4	0.1	20.0	18.7	16.0
18-19	28.7	27.4	1.3	25.3	24.5	0.8	3.4	3.0	0.5	12.0	10.8	36.8
20-24	88.1	84.9	3.2	79.3	76.7	2.6	8.8	8.1	0.6	9.9	9.6	18.0
25-34	221.3	213.5	7.8	207.9	201.2	6.7	13.4	12.3	1.1	6.0	5.7	13.5
35-44	198.1	192.3	5.8	189.2	184.2	5.0	8.9	8.1	0.8	4.5	4.2	13.2
45-64	202.5	195.6	6.9	193.7	187.3	6.4	8.8	8.3	0.5	4.3	4.3	6.9
65 & Over	15.4	14.3	1.1	14.6	13.7	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	5.2	4.0	17.4
Total	767.5	740.8	26.7	720.7	698.0	22.7	46.8	42.8	3.9	6.1	5.8	14.6
MALE												
16-17	7.6	7.4	0.2	5.8	5.8	(Z)	1.8	1.6	(Z)	23.9	22.0	(X)
18-19	16.3	15.5	0.8	14.5	14.1	0.4	1.8	1.4	0.4	11.2	9.3	47.9
20-24	50.0	48.4	1.6	44.5	43.2	1.3	5.5	5.2	0.3	11.0	10.7	18.0
25-34	125.2	120.8	4.4	117.0	113.2	3.8	8.2	7.6	0.6	6.5	6.3	13.1
35-44	112.9	109.7	3.2	108.0	105.2	2.8	4.9	4.5	0.4	4.3	4.1	12.0
45-64	115.4	111.5	3.9	111.3	107.7	3.6	4.1	3.8	0.3	3.6	3.4	7.4
65 & Over	8.8	8.2	0.6	8.4	7.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	4.5	3.5	16.0
Total	436.2	421.5	14.7	409.5	397.1	12.4	26.7	24.4	2.2	6.1	5.8	15.0
FEMALE												
16-17	5.8	5.4	0.4	4.9	4.6	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.1	14.9	14.2	23.9
18-19	12.4	11.9	0.5	10.8	10.4	0.4	1.6	1.5	0.1	13.1	12.9	19.2
20-24	38.1	36.5	1.6	34.8	33.5	1.3	3.3	3.0	0.3	8.5	8.1	18.0
25-34	96.1	92.7	3.4	90.9	88.0	2.9	5.2	4.7	0.5	5.4	5.1	14.1
35-44	85.2	82.6	2.6	81.2	79.0	2.2	4.0	3.6	0.4	4.7	4.4	14.7
45-64	87.1	84.1	3.0	82.4	79.6	2.8	4.7	4.5	0.2	5.4	5.4	6.4
65 & Over	6.6	6.1	0.5	6.2	5.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	6.1	4.7	19.2
Total	331.3	319.3	12.0	311.2	300.9	10.3	20.1	18.4	1.7	6.1	5.8	14.2

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. *Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In thousands. X Not applicable. Z Less than 50.

Table 16-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991*

Age	Labor Force**			Employment**			Unemployment**			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
T O T A L												
16-19	32.9	31.6	1.3	28.2	27.4	0.8	4.7	4.2	0.5	14.3	13.3	38.5
20-24	66.9	64.7	2.2	60.4	58.7	1.7	6.5	6.0	0.5	9.7	9.3	22.7
25-34	168.9	163.4	5.5	158.9	154.4	4.5	10.0	9.0	1.0	5.9	5.5	18.2
35-44	153.3	149.2	4.1	145.9	142.5	3.4	7.4	6.7	0.7	4.8	4.5	17.1
45-64	150.4	145.1	5.3	144.1	139.1	5.0	6.3	6.0	0.3	4.2	4.1	5.7
65 & Over	9.8	9.2	0.6	9.6	9.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	(Z)	2.0	2.2	(X)
Total	582.2	563.2	19.0	547.1	531.1	16.0	35.1	32.1	3.0	6.0	5.7	15.8
M A L E												
16-19	18.7	18.0	0.7	15.8	15.5	0.3	2.9	2.5	0.4	15.5	13.4	57.1
20-24	38.1	37.0	1.1	34.0	33.2	0.8	4.1	3.8	0.3	10.8	10.0	27.3
25-34	96.2	93.0	3.2	90.1	87.6	2.5	6.1	5.4	0.7	6.3	5.6	21.9
35-44	87.4	85.1	2.3	83.4	81.5	1.9	4.0	3.6	0.4	4.6	4.1	17.4
45-64	85.8	82.6	3.2	82.8	79.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.2	3.5	3.3	6.3
65 & Over	5.6	5.2	0.4	5.5	5.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	(Z)	1.8	1.8	(X)
Total	331.8	320.9	10.9	311.6	302.7	8.9	20.2	18.2	2.0	6.1	5.5	18.3
F E M A L E												
16-19	14.2	13.6	0.6	12.4	11.9	0.5	1.8	1.7	0.1	12.7	12.0	16.7
20-24	28.8	27.7	1.1	26.4	25.5	0.9	2.4	2.2	0.2	8.3	7.6	17.0
25-34	72.7	70.4	2.3	68.8	66.8	2.0	3.9	3.6	0.3	5.4	5.0	13.0
35-44	65.9	64.1	1.8	62.5	61.0	1.5	3.4	3.1	0.3	5.2	4.7	16.7
45-64	64.6	62.5	2.1	61.3	59.3	2.0	3.3	3.2	0.1	5.1	5.0	4.4
65 & Over	4.2	4.0	0.2	4.1	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	(Z)	2.4	2.4	(X)
Total	250.4	242.3	8.1	235.5	228.4	7.1	14.9	13.9	1.0	6.0	5.6	12.3

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. *Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In thousands. X Not applicable. Z Less than 50.

Table 16-B

KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991*

Age	Labor Force**			Employment**			Unemployment**			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
					T O T A L							
16-19	4.6	4.2	0.4	3.9	3.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	15.2	14.3	25.0
20-24	11.3	10.6	0.7	10.0	9.5	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.2	11.5	10.4	28.6
25-34	29.5	27.7	1.8	27.5	25.9	1.6	2.0	1.8	0.2	6.8	6.5	11.1
35-44	24.0	22.7	1.3	23.4	22.2	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.5	2.2	7.7
45-64	29.3	28.1	1.2	27.9	26.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.1	4.8	4.6	8.3
65 & Over	3.1	2.8	0.3	2.7	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	(Z)	12.9	14.3	(X)
Total	101.8	96.1	5.7	95.4	90.4	5.0	6.4	5.7	0.7	6.3	5.9	12.3
					M A L E							
16-19	2.6	2.4	0.2	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	15.4	12.5	50.0
20-24	6.3	6.0	0.3	5.5	5.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.1	12.7	11.7	33.3
25-34	16.6	15.7	0.9	15.3	14.5	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.1	7.8	7.6	11.1
35-44	13.7	13.0	0.7	13.2	12.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	3.6	3.1	11.1
45-64	16.7	16.2	0.5	16.1	15.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	(Z)	4.4	3.7	14.3
65 & Over	1.8	1.7	0.1	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	(Z)	12.0	11.8	(X)
Total	57.7	55.0	2.7	53.9	51.6	2.3	3.8	3.4	0.4	6.6	6.2	14.8
					F E M A L E							
16-19	2.0	1.8	0.2	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	(Z)	15.0	16.7	(X)
20-24	5.0	4.6	0.4	4.5	4.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	10.0	8.7	25.0
25-34	12.9	12.0	0.9	12.2	11.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	5.4	5.0	11.1
35-44	10.3	9.7	0.6	10.2	9.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	(Z)	1.0	1.0	(X)
45-64	12.6	11.9	0.7	11.8	11.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	6.3	5.9	14.3
65 & Over	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	(Z)	15.4	18.2	(X)
Total	44.1	41.1	3.0	41.5	38.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	0.3	5.9	5.6	10.0

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. *Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In thousands. X Not applicable. Z Less than 50.

Table 16-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1991*

Age	Labor Force**			Employment**			Unemployment**			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
						T O T A L						
16-19	4.6	4.4	0.2	4.0	3.8	0.2	0.7	0.6	(Z)	15.2	13.6	(X)
20-24	9.9	9.7	0.2	8.9	8.7	0.2	1.0	1.0	(Z)	10.1	10.3	(X)
25-34	22.9	22.4	0.5	21.4	20.9	0.5	1.4	1.4	(Z)	6.1	6.3	(X)
35-44	20.8	20.4	0.4	19.9	19.5	0.4	0.9	0.9	(Z)	4.3	4.4	(X)
45-64	22.8	22.4	0.4	21.6	21.2	0.4	1.1	1.0	(Z)	4.8	4.5	(X)
65 & Over	2.5	2.3	0.2	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	(Z)	12.0	13.0	(X)
Total	83.5	81.6	1.9	78.1	76.3	1.8	5.4	5.2	0.2	6.5	6.4	10.5
						M A L E						
16-19	2.6	2.5	0.1	2.3	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	(Z)	11.5	12.0	(X)
20-24	5.6	5.4	0.2	5.0	4.9	0.1	0.6	0.5	(Z)	10.7	9.3	(X)
25-34	12.4	12.1	0.3	11.6	11.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	(Z)	6.5	6.6	(X)
35-44	11.8	11.6	0.2	11.4	11.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	(Z)	3.4	3.4	(X)
45-64	12.9	12.7	0.2	12.4	12.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	(Z)	3.5	3.9	(X)
65 & Over	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.2	1.2	(Z)	0.2	0.1	(Z)	14.3	7.7	(X)
Total	46.7	45.6	1.1	43.9	43.0	0.9	2.8	2.6	0.1	6.0	5.7	9.1
						F E M A L E						
16-19	2.0	1.9	0.1	1.6	1.6	(Z)	0.4	0.3	(Z)	20.0	15.8	(X)
20-24	4.3	4.2	0.1	3.9	3.8	(Z)	0.4	0.4	(Z)	9.3	9.5	(X)
25-34	10.5	10.3	0.2	9.7	9.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	(Z)	7.6	7.8	(X)
35-44	9.0	8.8	0.2	8.5	8.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	(Z)	5.6	5.7	(X)
45-64	9.9	9.7	0.2	9.3	9.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	(Z)	6.1	6.2	(X)
65 & Over	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.9	(Z)	0.1	0.1	(Z)	9.1	10.0	(X)
Total	36.8	35.9	0.9	34.1	33.2	0.8	2.6	2.5	0.1	7.6	7.0	11.1

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. *Based on Current Population Survey estimates.
**In thousands. X Not applicable. Z Less than 50.

Table 17

WEST VIRGINIA
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, WEEKS OF DURATION, SEX, AND AGE
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1988 AND 1989

			Change		Percent Distribution	
Category	1989	1988	Number	Percent	1989	1988
INDUSTRY						
Total	14,515	17,098	-2583	15.1	100.0	100.0
Mining	1,691	2,865	-1174	41.0	11.7	16.8
Construction	3,246	3,444	-198	5.7	22.4	20.1
Manufacturing	2,381	3,125	-744	23.8	16.4	18.3
Durable Goods	1,402	2,082	-680	32.7	9.7	12.2
Nondurable Goods	979	1,043	-64	6.1	6.7	6.1
Trade	2,191	2,337	-146	6.2	15.1	13.7
All Other	5,007	5,327	-320	6.0	34.5	31.2
WEEKS OF DURATION						
Total	14,515	17,098	-2583	-15.1	100.0	100.0
1 - 2	3,976	4,403	-427	-9.7	23.3	25.8
3 - 4	1,913	2,081	-168	-8.1	11.2	12.2
5 - 14	5,426	6,623	-1197	-18.1	31.7	38.7
15 & Over	3,200	3,991	-791	-19.8	18.7	23.3
SEX						
Total	14,515	17,098	-2583	-15.1	100.0	100.0
Male	10,781	12,854	-2073	-16.1	74.3	75.2
Female	3,733	4,244	-511	-12.0	25.7	24.8
AGE						
Total	14,515	17,098	-2583	-15.1	100.0	100.0
Under 45	10,663	11,868	-1205	-10.2	73.5	69.4
45 & Over	4,451	5,231	-780	-14.9	30.7	30.6
MALE BY AGE						
Total	10,781	12,854	-2073	-16.1	100.0	100.0
Under 45	7,522	9,035	-1513	-16.7	69.8	70.3
45 & Over	3,259	3,819	-560	-14.7	30.2	29.7
FEMALE BY AGE						
Total	3,733	4,244	-511	-12.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2,541	2,833	-292	-10.3	68.1	66.8
45 & Over	1,192	1,411	-219	-15.5	31.9	33.2

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. Data are for intrastate claimants and based on mid-month periods.

Table 18

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
HISTORICAL GROWTH PERSPECTIVE
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1970, 1980, AND FISCAL YEAR 1989

Industry	1970*	1980*	1989*	Change to 1989 from 1980 Number*	Change to 1989 from 1980 Percent
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	516.5	645.9	614.2	-31.7	-4.9
Manufacturing	126.5	117.2	87.5	-29.7	-25.3
Durable Goods	75.9	69.0	48.9	-20.1	-29.1
Lumber & Furniture	7.4	6.7	7.7	1.0	14.9
Stone, Clay, & Glass	19.2	14.8	7.9	-6.9	-46.6
Primary Metals	25.4	23.1	14.9	-8.2	-35.5
Fabricated Metal Products	7.5	7.9	5.3	-2.6	-32.9
Machinery, except Electrical	5.4	7.5	5.7	-1.8	-24.0
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	4.9	4.2	2.6	-1.6	-38.1
Other Durable Goods	6.0	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	50.7	48.2	38.6	-9.6	-19.9
Food & Kindred Products	6.8	6.0	4.3	-1.7	-28.3
Apparel & Other Related Products	6.9	4.6	3.6	-1.0	-21.7
Printing & Publishing	4.3	4.5	4.9	0.4	8.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.0	24.2	18.3	-5.9	-24.4
Other Nondurable Goods	5.6	8.9	7.5	-1.4	-15.7
Nonmanufacturing	390.0	528.6	526.7	-1.9	-0.4
Mining	49.9	65.7	34.0	-31.7	-48.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	45.3	59.7	28.7	-31.0	-51.9
Construction	28.6	35.8	25.8	-10.0	-27.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	41.5	43.1	37.3	-5.8	-13.5
Transportation	21.7	20.9	16.5	-4.4	-21.1
Trade	91.6	129.4	143.9	14.5	11.2
Wholesale	23.5	31.6	29.4	-2.2	-7.0
Retail	68.1	97.8	114.5	16.7	17.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	15.7	22.0	24.2	2.2	10.0
Services	66.8	99.5	133.5	34.0	34.2
Government	95.9	133.1	128.0	-5.1	-3.8
Federal	13.7	16.9	16.3	-0.6	-3.6
State & Local	82.2	116.2	111.7	-4.5	-3.9

Note: March 1988 benchmark used for 1989 data.
* In thousands.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 19

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
ANNUAL AVERAGES, FISCAL YEAR 1989 a/

Industry	United States Number	United States Percent	State of West Virginia Number	State of West Virginia Percent	Charleston MSA Number	Charleston MSA Percent	Huntington-Ashland-Ironton MSA Number	Huntington-Ashland-Ironton MSA Percent	Parkersburg-Marietta MSA Number*	Parkersburg-Marietta MSA Percent	Wheeling-Bridgeport MSA Number*	Wheeling-Bridgeport MSA Percent
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Emp. (Jobs)	107,199	100.0	614.2	100.0	108.1	100.0	105.5	100.0	60.6	100.0	59.7	100.0
Mining	716.8	0.7	34.0	5.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.6	1.0	2.6	4.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	--	--	28.7	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	4.4
Construction	5222.2	4.9	25.8	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.8	4.6	2.0	3.4
Manufacturing	19576.7	18.3	87.5	14.2	11.1	10.3	19.9	18.9	14.1	23.3	7.3	12.2
Durable Goods	11548.7	10.8	48.9	8.0	1.6	1.5	11.9	11.3	6.8	11.2	3.2	5.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass	604.3	0.6	7.9	1.3	--	--	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.0	--	--
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2231.8	2.1	20.2	3.3	--	--	7.5	7.1	2.7	4.5	--	--
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	6252.3	5.8	8.4	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nondurable Goods	8028.0	7.5	38.6	6.3	9.5	8.8	8.0	7.6	7.2	11.9	4.1	6.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	1081.3	1.0	18.3	3.0	8.0	7.4	--	--	5.4	8.9	4.1	6.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	5636.8	5.3	37.3	6.1	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.6	2.2	3.6	3.4	5.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	25493.2	23.8	143.9	23.4	28.5	26.4	27.0	25.6	14.6	24.1	16.4	27.5
Wholesale Trade	6137.3	5.7	29.4	4.8	7.1	6.6	5.4	5.1	2.5	4.1	3.0	5.0
Retail Trade	19355.9	18.1	114.5	18.6	21.4	19.8	21.6	20.5	12.1	20.0	13.4	22.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6741.3	6.3	24.2	3.9	6.2	5.7	3.8	3.6	2.3	3.8	2.8	4.7
Services	26270.6	24.5	133.5	21.7	26.2	24.2	22.8	21.6	14.0	23.1	15.8	26.5
Health	7378.9	6.9	51.8	8.4	10.1	9.3	9.7	9.2	4.3	7.1	7.2	12.1
Government	17541.2	16.4	128.0	20.8	21.3	19.7	18.9	17.9	10.0	16.5	9.5	15.9
Federal	2981.5	2.8	16.3	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.7	1.9	3.1	0.7	1.2
State	4094.7	3.8	39.8	6.5	10.6	9.8	4.8	4.5	1.2	2.0	2.0	3.4
Local	10465.0	9.8	71.9	11.7	8.8	8.1	11.4	10.8	6.9	11.4	6.8	11.4

Note:	May not add to totals due to rounding.
--	Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA	Not Available.
*	In thousands.
a/	Data based on March 1988 benchmark.
Source:	Current Employment Statistics.

TABLE 20

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
ANNUAL AVERAGE, FISCAL YEAR 1989 a/

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	United States	State of West Virginia	Metropolitan Statistical Area Charleston	Huntington-Ashland-Ironton	Parkersburg-Marietta	Wheeling-Bridgeport
Civilian Labor Force	122,838	708.5	110.5	119.0	67.6	67.5
Total Employment	116,309	662.9	104.3	113.8	64.6	64.4
Total Unemployment	6,529	45.6	6.1	5.3	3.0	3.1
Unemployment Rate	5.3	6.4	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.6

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
a/ State of West Virginia and MSAs data based on March 1988 benchmark.

TABLE 20-A

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
ANNUAL AVERAGE, FISCAL YEAR 1989 a/

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	United States	State of West Virginia	Metropolitan Statistical Area Charleston	Huntington-Ashland-Ironton	Parkersburg-Marietta	Wheeling-Bridgeport
Civilian Labor Force	122,838	748.5	116.5	126.5	71.8	71.9
Total Employment	116,309	682.7	107.6	117.3	67.0	66.8
Total Unemployment	6,529	65.9	8.9	9.3	4.8	5.1
Unemployment Rate	5.3	8.8	7.6	7.3	6.7	7.1

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
a/ State of West Virginia and MSAs data based on March 1988 benchmark.

Table 21

FEDERAL POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES
FISCAL YEAR 1989

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guideline
Poverty Income Guidelines for All States except Alaska and Hawaii	
1	$ 5,980
2	8,020
3	10,060
4	12,100
5	14,140
6	16,180
7	18,220
8	20,260

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2,040 for each additional member.

Note: The figures above also apply to the District of Columbia.

Poverty Income Guidelines for Alaska

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guideline
1	$ 7,480
2	10,030
3	12,580
4	15,130
5	17,680
6	20,230
7	22,780
8	25,330

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2,550 for each additional member.

Poverty Income Guidelines for Hawaii

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guideline
1	$ 6,870
2	9,220
3	11,570
4	13,920
5	16,270
6	18,620
7	20,970
8	23,320

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2,350 for each additional member.

Source: U. S. Office of Management and Budget.

Table 21-A

WEST VIRGINIA FEDERAL "ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED" LEVELS FOR JTPA AND TJTC PROGRAMS

Size of Family Unit	Metropolitan	Non-Metropolitan
1	$ 5,980*	$ 5,980*
2	8,020*	8,020*
3	10,590	10,060*
4	13,080	12,170
5	15,430	14,360
6	18,050	16,790
7	20,670	19,220
8	23,290	21,650

For families larger than eight persons, add $2,620 for each additional member of a metropolitan family and $2,430 for each additional member of a non-metropolitan family.

*Adjusted to poverty level (higher than lower living standard income levels.)

West Virginia counties contained within a Metropolitan Statistical Area: Brooke, Cabell, Hancock, Kanawha, Marshall, Mineral, Ohio, Putnam, Wayne and Wood.

Note: The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. section 51 (d) (11), provide that the term "economically disadvantaged" may be defined as 70 percent of the "lower living standard income level." The term "lower living standard income level" means that income level (adjusted for regional, metropolitan, urban, and rural differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based on the most recent "lower living family budget" issued by the Secretary.

Source: U. S. Office of Management and Budget
Revised May 1989

Table 22

WEST VIRGINIA
PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS (CURRENT DOLLARS)
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1988 AND 1989*

Industry	Annual Averages Hourly Earnings 1988	 Hourly Earnings 1989	 Weekly Hours 1988	 Weekly Hours 1989	 Weekly Earnings 1988	 Weekly Earnings 1989
Manufacturing	$10.62	10.92	40.9	41.1	434.37	448.62
Durable Goods	10.87	11.03	40.8	40.9	443.17	451.31
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	10.91	10.67	39.8	40.6	433.63	433.47
Primary Metals	13.50	13.82	43.1	44.4	581.90	613.44
Fabricated Metal Products	10.57	10.33	36.7	35.6	388.18	367.37
Machinery, except Electrical	10.94	11.36	38.1	38.9	417.29	442.51
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	11.87	11.56	42.5	39.7	504.60	458.68
Nondurable Goods	10.26	10.76	41.1	41.3	421.79	444.78
Food & Kindred Products	7.43	8.00	43.7	40.7	323.50	325.95
Apparel & Related Products	5.37	5.47	35.9	35.3	192.65	193.16
Printing & Publishing	8.99	9.21	40.7	41.6	365.90	382.75
Chemicals & Allied Products	14.77	15.04	43.5	43.9	642.17	660.50
Bituminous Coal Mining	16.93	17.29	41.8	41.5	709.28	717.92
Construction	13.54	13.58	38.4	38.6	520.00	524.76
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	13.24	13.76	41.6	41.6	551.29	572.45
Trade, Wholesale	10.02	10.09	41.0	40.9	411.11	412.45
General Merchandise Stores	5.91	5.88	28.7	29.6	169.56	174.15
Banking	6.18	6.29	37.1	36.8	229.56	231.55
Health Services	7.65	7.71	35.0	34.6	267.52	266.52

*March 1988 benchmark.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 23

WEST VIRGINIA
PRODUCTION WORKERS' REAL EARNINGS
(Adjusted to Constant 1967 Dollars by Consumer Price Index)
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1988 AND 1989*

Industry	Average Earnings Hourly 1988	Hourly 1989	Weekly 1988	Weekly 1989	Percent Change Hourly	Percent Change Weekly
Manufacturing	$3.06	$3.01	$125.18	$123.59	-1.6	-1.3
Durable Goods	3.13	3.04	127.71	124.33	-2.9	-2.6
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	3.14	2.94	124.96	119.41	-6.4	-4.4
Primary Metals	3.89	3.81	167.70	168.99	-2.1	0.8
Fabricated Metal Products	3.05	2.85	111.87	101.20	-6.6	-9.5
Machinery, except Electrical	3.15	3.13	120.26	121.90	-0.6	1.4
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	3.42	3.18	145.42	126.36	-7.0	-13.1
Nondurable Goods	2.96	2.96	121.55	122.53	0.1	0.8
Food & Kindred Products	2.14	2.20	93.23	89.79	2.8	-3.7
Apparel & Related Products	1.55	1.51	55.52	53.21	-2.9	-4.2
Printing & Publishing	2.59	2.54	105.45	105.44	-1.9	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	4.26	4.14	185.06	181.96	-2.8	-1.7
Bituminous Coal Mining	4.88	4.76	204.39	197.77	-2.5	-3.2
Construction	3.90	3.74	149.86	144.56	-4.1	-3.5
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	3.82	3.79	158.87	157.70	-0.8	-0.7
Trade, Wholesale	2.89	2.78	118.48	113.62	-3.8	-4.1
General Merchandise Stores	1.70	1.62	48.87	47.98	-4.7	-1.8
Banking	1.78	1.73	66.16	63.79	-2.8	-3.6
Health Services	2.20	2.12	77.10	73.42	-3.6	-4.8

*March 1988 benchmark.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 24

WEST VIRGINIA
ESTIMATED ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED BY COUNTY AND AGE
Calendar Year 1987

County	Total	Age under 16	Age 16 to 21	Age 22 to 54	Age 55 and over
West Virginia	348,360	89,360	37,600	144,420	77,020
Barbour	4,530	1,150	540	1,770	1,080
Berkeley	7,110	1,850	690	3,030	1,540
Boone	5,890	1,730	550	2,510	1,100
Braxton	3,660	920	350	1,450	940
Brooke	3,190	760	390	1,330	710
Cabell	16,000	3,590	1,820	6,660	3,940
Calhoun	2,470	630	240	990	610
Clay	4,540	1,400	450	1,750	930
Doddridge	1,850	500	190	700	470
Fayette	11,330	2,940	1,280	4,340	2,770
Gilmer	2,020	480	320	730	480
Grant	2,850	760	290	1,190	620
Greenbrier	6,710	1,630	680	2,770	1,630
Hampshire	2,800	740	280	1,150	630
Hancock	3,700	890	380	1,610	820
Hardy	2,290	550	240	940	570
Harrison	12,860	3,060	1,270	5,190	3,330
Jackson	4,720	1,240	520	2,060	900
Jefferson	4,120	1,060	490	1,730	830
Kanawha	30,330	6,910	3,010	13,450	6,970
Lewis	3,820	920	340	1,540	1,030
Lincoln	7,020	2,060	770	2,800	1,400
Logan	10,850	3,180	1,130	4,510	2,030
McDowell	14,010	4,280	1,490	5,410	2,830
Marion	9,520	2,220	1,010	3,840	2,450
Marshall	5,030	1,280	470	2,180	1,100
Mason	6,970	1,770	740	3,020	1,440
Mercer	13,130	3,270	1,370	5,330	3,170
Mineral	4,010	1,050	440	1,650	860
Mingo	11,010	3,480	1,170	4,490	1,870
Monongalia	13,040	2,550	2,530	5,730	2,230
Monroe	3,230	810	330	1,270	820
Morgan	2,120	530	180	900	500
Nicholas	5,800	1,640	580	2,430	1,150
Ohio	8,020	1,660	960	3,260	2,150
Pendleton	1,720	410	150	710	440
Pleasants	1,420	380	160	590	290
Pocahontas	1,590	390	150	620	440
Preston	6,890	1,890	690	2,780	1,530
Putnam	5,120	1,370	490	2,380	880
Raleigh	13,560	3,620	1,280	5,660	3,000
Randolph	5,870	1,430	680	2,400	1,360
Ritchie	2,460	630	240	930	670
Roane	3,360	830	340	1,340	850
Summers	3,830	910	350	1,660	920
Taylor	3,020	780	280	1,240	720
Tucker	1,690	420	170	680	430
Tyler	2,110	570	210	850	480
Upshur	5,160	1,290	740	2,040	1,090
Wayne	10,300	2,780	1,110	4,350	2,050
Webster	3,750	1,080	360	1,470	830
Wetzel	3,710	990	370	1,530	810
Wirt	1,170	300	140	460	270
Wood	12,090	3,030	1,230	5,190	2,640
Wyoming	8,990	2,770	970	3,830	1,420

Table 24-A

WEST VIRGINIA AND SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
ESTIMATED ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED BY COUNTY AND AGE

Calendar Year 1987

State & SDA	Total	Age under 16	Age 16 to 21	Age 22 to 54	Age 55 and over
West Virginia	348,360	89,360	37,600	144,420	77,020
Kanawha County SDA	30,330	6,910	3,010	13,450	6,970
Northern Panhandle SDA*	25,760	6,150	2,780	10,760	6,070
Balance of State**	292,270	76,300	31,810	120,210	63,980

*Counties within Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler, and Wetzel.

**Balance of State is West Virginia less Kanawha County SDA and Northern Panhandle SDA.

Table 25

WEST VIRGINIA
ESTIMATED DISLOCATED WORKERS, BY COUNTY AND INDUSTRY
April 1987

County	Manufacturing	Construction	Mining	Total
West Virginia	17,750	10,150	12,100	40,000
Barbour	40	0	460	500
Berkeley	300	180	0	480
Boone	30	0	270	300
Braxton	10	20	0	30
Brooke	750	70	0	820
Cabell	2,100	490	0	2,590
Calhoun	60	50	30	150
Clay	0	40	20	60
Doddridge	0	40	0	40
Fayette	450	210	430	1,090
Gilmer	20	30	0	50
Grant	0	30	450	480
Greenbrier	170	110	60	340
Hampshire	0	50	0	50
Hancock	3,460	140	0	3,600
Hardy	40	40	0	80
Harrison	690	600	420	1,710
Jackson	920	40	190	1,140
Jefferson	130	140	40	310
Kanawha	2,360	2,090	1,630	6,080
Lewis	40	50	0	90
Lincoln	40	70	10	130
Logan	100	190	300	590
McDowell	0	140	3,000	3,140
Marion	710	370	0	1,080
Marshall	600	310	820	1,720
Mason	330	150	0	480
Mercer	180	280	0	460
Mineral	110	210	0	310
Mingo	130	230	0	360
Monongalia	260	610	0	870
Monroe	50	50	0	100
Morgan	0	50	0	50
Nicholas	280	180	360	820
Ohio	960	310	70	1,340
Pendleton	0	10	0	10
Pleasants	60	70	0	130
Pocahontas	50	50	0	110
Preston	120	140	0	260
Putnam	0	50	0	50
Raleigh	0	490	1,480	1,970
Randolph	250	140	200	590
Ritchie	50	0	0	50
Roane	130	0	30	160
Summers	70	90	0	160
Taylor	0	70	0	70
Tucker	40	40	20	100
Tyler	70	40	0	110
Upshur	20	230	0	250
Wayne	120	380	0	490
Webster	20	50	0	70
Wetzel	60	230	100	390
Wirt	0	0	20	20
Wood	1,370	340	0	1,710
Wyoming	0	150	1,710	1,860

NOTE: May not add to totals due to independent rounding. These data are not precise as they have been adjusted due to the erosion of the labor force.

TABLE 25-A
WEST VIRGINIA AND SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS ESTIMATED DISLOCATED WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY
April 1987

State & SDAs	Manufacturing	Construction	Mining	Total
West Virginia	17,750	10,150	12,100	40,000
Kanawha County SDA	2,360	2,090	1,630	6,080
Northern Panhandle SDA*	5,900	1,100	990	7,990
Balance of State**	9,490	6,960	9,480	25,930

NOTE: These data are not precise as they have been adjusted due to the erosion of the labor force.

*Counties within Northern Panhandle Service Delivery Area: Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler, and Wetzel.

**Balance of State is West Virginia less Kanawha County SDA and Northern Panhandle SDA.

Table 26

WEST VIRGINIA
DISLOCATED WORKERS REGISTERED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES
DEGREE OF SERVICE PROVIDED SELECTED APPLICANT GROUPS
JULY 1, 1988 - JUNE 30, 1989

Characteristics of Applicants	Applicants Available	New and Renewal Applicants	Some Service	Positive Terminal Service	Inactivated With Some Service	Referred to Job	Placed	Counseled	Tested	Referred Supportive Service	JS Work Shop Job Finding Club	Referred to Training	Enrolled in Training
TOTAL	20,452	14,755	12,237	2,788	11,737	7,238	2,092	1,175	4,028	2,860	105	701	389
Sex													
Male	14,971	10,457	9,036	1,932	8,635	5,190	1,456	950	2,776	2,427	76	384	204
Female	5,481	4,298	3,201	856	3,102	2,048	636	225	1,252	433	29	317	185
Age													
16-19	670	599	424	123	375	256	98	35	136	41	0	28	18
20-21	936	808	606	151	529	386	122	58	210	105	5	33	20
22-39	12,023	8,863	7,251	1,693	6,881	4,392	1,294	658	2,542	1,535	50	427	221
40-54	5,382	3,588	3,229	669	3,111	1,862	486	345	943	922	27	162	96
55 & Over	1,441	897	727	152	841	342	92	79	197	257	23	51	34
Race/Ethnic													
White	19,315	13,881	11,451	2,573	11,041	6,696	1,924	1,104	3,786	2,658	99	623	357
Black	1,034	796	721	196	642	498	154	64	214	186	6	73	30
Hispanic	45	31	29	10	25	22	7	2	9	5	0	1	0
American Indian & Alaskan Native	25	21	19	5	14	13	4	4	11	7	0	2	1
Asian & Pacific Islander	28	21	15	3	14	8	2	1	7	4	0	2	1
INA	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

Source: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table D18.
INA Information Not Available.

Table 27

WEST VIRGINIA
DISLOCATED WORKERS REGISTERED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
JULY 1, 1988 - JUNE 30, 1989

DOT Occupational Category	Total	S E X		A G E					R A C E			
		Male	Female	16-19	20-21	22-39	40-54	55 & Over	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
TOTAL	19,964	14,616	5,348	288	781	11,523	5,714	1,656	18,871	992	44	57
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,715	1,186	579	7	33	929	577	169	1,624	71	8	12
Clerical & Sales	3,488	1,089	2,399	82	201	2,115	822	268	3,251	214	10	13
Services	1,799	839	960	56	91	1,032	443	176	1,626	164	2	7
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	71	61	10	3	6	46	10	6	71	0	0	0
Processing	1,124	837	287	17	52	615	327	113	1,079	42	0	3
Machine Trades	1,788	1,656	132	14	46	952	608	168	1,715	63	8	2
Benchwork	1,067	630	437	7	26	617	306	111	1,030	31	0	6
Structural Work	3,896	3,835	61	37	146	2,324	1,113	276	3,736	150	5	5
Miscellaneous	4,751	4,315	436	61	157	2,752	1,434	347	4,486	245	11	9
DOT Code Not Found	265	168	97	4	23	141	74	22	253	12	0	0

Source: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

Table 28

WEST VIRGINIA
APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/
FISCAL YEAR 1989 (JULY 1, 1988 - JUNE 30, 1989)

			Nonagricultural Job Openings			
D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Total Available Applicants Program Year 2/	Job Openings Received Program Year 2/	Filled	Filled as a Percent of Openings Received	Available Applicants to Job Openings
---	Total, All Categories 3/	145,791	39,044	27,978	71.7	3.7
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	11,935	1,315	431	32.8	9.1
2	Clerical & Sales	32,536	9,421	5,939	63.0	3.5
20-24	Clerical	26,354	6,313	3,981	63.1	4.2
25-29	Sales	6,182	3,108	1,958	63.0	2.0
3	Services	14,759	7,654	5,206	68.0	1.9
4	Farming, Fishery, & Forestry	762	172	122	70.9	4.4
5	Processing	4,496	1,906	1,562	82.0	2.4
6	Machine Trades	7,505	1,333	598	44.9	5.6
7	Benchwork	4,670	1,350	948	70.2	3.5
8	Structural Work	19,867	2,273	1,185	52.1	8.7
9	Miscellaneous	23,438	13,620	11,987	88.0	1.7
900-919	Motor Freight	6,331	985	472	47.9	6.4
920-929	Package & Material Handling	12,499	12,292	11,330	92.2	1.0
930-979	Other Miscellaneous 4/	4,608	343	185	53.9	13.4
	Entry Total 5/	25,823	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96, containing fully registered applicants.

2/ Program Year 1989 defined as July 1, 1988, through June 30, 1989.

3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.

4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.

5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.

6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

Table 28-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, LESS NORTHERN PANHANDLE SERVICE DELIVERY AREA, APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/ FISCAL YEAR 1989 (JULY 1, 1988 - JUNE 30, 1989)

			Nonagricultural Job Openings			
D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Total Available Applicants Program Year 2/	Job Openings Received Program Year 2/	Filled	Filled as a Percent of Openings Received	Available Applicants to Job Openings
---	Total, All Categories 3/	117,366	30,353	23,001	75.8	3.9
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	9,356	435	175	40.2	21.5
2	Clerical & Sales	25,681	6,733	4,581	68.0	3.8
20-24	Clerical	20,972	4,291	3,037	70.8	4.9
25-29	Sales	4,709	2,442	1,544	63.2	1.9
3	Services	11,951	6,538	4,657	71.2	1.8
4	Farming, Fishery, & Forestry	685	135	108	80.0	5.1
5	Processing	2,875	1,441	1,206	83.7	2.0
6	Machine Trades	5,997	755	359	47.5	7.9
7	Benchwork	4,396	1,279	912	71.3	3.4
8	Structural Work	16,698	1,941	1,034	53.3	8.6
9	Miscellaneous	18,686	11,096	9,969	89.8	1.7
900-919	Motor Freight	5,137	609	285	46.8	8.4
920-929	Package & Material Handling	9,369	10,153	9,503	93.6	0.9
930-979	Other Miscellaneous 4/	4,180	334	181	54.2	12.5
	Entry Total 5/	21,041	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

2/ Program Year 1989 defined as July 1, 1988, through June 30, 1989.

3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.

4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.

5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.

6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

Table 28-B

KANAWHA COUNTY
APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/
FISCAL YEAR 1989 (JULY 1, 1988 - JUNE 30, 1989)

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Total Available Applicants Program Year 2/	Nonagricultural Job Openings			
			Job Openings Received Program Year 2/	Filled	Filled as a Percent of Openings Received	Available Applicants to Job Openings
---	Total, All Categories 3/	13,234	5,074	2,777	54.7	2.6
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	1,684	723	201	27.8	2.3
2	Clerical & Sales	4,168	1,962	1,049	53.5	2.1
20-24	Clerical	3,172	1,481	708	47.8	2.1
25-29	Sales	996	481	341	70.9	2.1
3	Services	1,413	508	265	52.2	2.8
4	Farming, Fishery, & Forestry	62	13	10	76.9	4.8
5	Processing	192	57	32	56.1	3.4
6	Machine Trades	899	470	194	41.3	1.9
7	Benchwork	108	12	4	33.3	9.0
8	Structural Work	1,642	148	68	45.9	11.1
9	Miscellaneous	1,898	1,181	954	80.8	1.6
900-919	Motor Freight	670	68	44	64.7	9.9
920-929	Package & Material Handling	969	1,108	907	81.9	0.9
930-979	Other Miscellaneous 4/	259	5	3	60.0	51.8
	Entry Total 5/	1,168	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

2/ Program Year 1989 defined as July 1, 1988, through June 30, 1989.

3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.

4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.

5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.

6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

Table 28-C

NORTHERN PANHANDLE
APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/
FISCAL YEAR 1989 (JULY 1, 1988 - JUNE 30, 1989)

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Total Available Applicants Program Year 2/	Nonagricultural Job Openings: Job Openings Received Program Year 2/	Nonagricultural Job Openings: Filled	Nonagricultural Job Openings: Filled as a Percent of Openings Received	Available Applicants to Job Openings
---	Total, All Categories 3/	15,191	3,617	2,200	60.8	4.2
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	895	157	55	35.0	5.7
2	Clerical & Sales	2,687	726	309	42.6	3.7
20-24	Clerical	2,210	541	236	43.6	4.1
25-29	Sales	477	185	73	39.5	2.6
3	Services	1,395	608	284	46.7	2.3
4	Farming, Fishery, & Forestry	15	24	4	16.7	0.6
5	Processing	1,429	408	324	79.4	3.5
6	Machine Trades	609	108	45	41.7	5.6
7	Benchwork	166	59	32	54.2	2.8
8	Structural Work	1,527	184	83	45.1	8.3
9	Miscellaneous	2,854	1,343	1,064	79.2	2.1
900-919	Motor Freight	524	308	143	46.4	1.7
920-929	Package & Material Handling	2,161	1,031	920	89.2	2.1
930-979	Other Miscellaneous 4/	169	4	1	25.0	42.3
	Entry Total 5/	3,614	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

2/ Program Year 1989 defined as July 1, 1988, through June 30, 1989.

3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.

4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.

5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.

6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

Table 29

LABOR DEMAND BY OCCUPATION
(Occupations For Which 50 To Less Than 125 Openings
Were Received In West Virginia Job Services Offices)
July 1, 1988 - June 30, 1989

D.O.T. Code	Job Title	Openings Received
649.685-018	Bindery Worker	50
201.362-010	Legal Secretary	52
211.362-010	Cashier 1	52
321.137-010	Housekeeper	52
372.667-038	Merchant Patroller	53
203.362-022	Word-Processing-Machine Operator	54
203.582-066	Typist	55
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	55
311.677-014	Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	55
625.281-010	Diesel Mechanic	55
216.382-010	Accounting Clerk, Data Processing	56
235.462-010	Central-Office Operator	57
638.281-014	Maintenance Mechanic	57
920.685-078	Packager, Machine	59
185.167-046	Manager, Retail Store	60
976.687-018	Photofinishing Laboratory Worker	61
312.474-010	Bartender	63
859.683-010	Operating Engineer	64
915.467-010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	64
079.374-010	Emergency Medical Technician	65
866.381-010	Roofer	65
910.367-010	Brake Coupler, Road Freight	66
301.677-010	Child Monitor	68
902.683-010	Dump-Truck Driver	69
187.117-038	Manager, Hotel or Motel	70
160.167-010	Accountant	71
250.257-010	Sales Agent, Insurance	71
621.381-014	Mechanic, Aircraft Accessories	72
669.380-014	Machinist, Wood	73
222.387-026	Inventory Clerk	75
214.382-014	Billing Typist	76
279.357-050	Salesperson, General Hardware	77
939.281-010	Miner 1	79
375.263-014	Police Officer 1	80
840.381-010	Painter	81
922.687-070	Lumber Handler	81
238.362-010	Hotel Clerk	90
315.361-010	Cook	91
291.457-018	Peddler	95
726.684-018	Electronics Assembler	96
316.684-014	Deli Cutter-Slicer	98
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	99
235.662-018	Directory-Assistance Operator	100
292.353-010	Driver, Sales Route	101
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	104
311.477-026	Waiter/Waitress, Formal	104
079.374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	105
912.364-010	Airport Attendant	106
600.280-022	Machinist	113
403.687-010	Farmworker, Fruit 2	114
906.683-022	Truck Driver, Light	117

Table 29-A
LABOR DEMAND BY OCCUPATION
(Occupations For Which 125 Or More Openings
Were Received In West Virginia Job Services Offices)
JULY 1, 1988 - JUNE 30, 1989

D.O.T. Code	Job Title	Openings Received
529.686-070	Production Helper	130
211.362-018	Teller	133
382.664-010	Janitor	134
313.361-022	Cook, Short Order 1	135
309.677-010	Companion	147
824.261-010	Electrician	154
920.687-018	Bagger	154
519.667-010	Carbon Setter	155
210.382-014	Bookkeeper 1	156
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	158
323.687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	161
509.686-010	Laborer, General	169
237.367-038	Receptionist	169
558.585-014	Chemical Operator 2	178
525.687-082	Poultry-dressing Worker	178
189.167-018	Management Trainee	179
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	180
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	182
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	189
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	190
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	191
819.384-010	Welder, Combination	195
869.687-026	Construction Worker 2	202
860.381-022	Carpenter	205
354.377-014	Home Attendant	208
299.477-010	Deliverer, Merchandise	211
213.362-010	Computer Operator	213
525.687-066	Poultry Boner	219
525.684-010	Boner, Meat	231
403.683-010	Farmworker, Fruit 1	233
617.260-010	Press Operator, Heavy Duty	254
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	264
301.687-010	Caretaker	266
241.357-010	Collection Clerk	275
922.687-058	Laborer, Stores	281
299.367-014	Stock Clerk, Self-service Store	282
201.362-030	Secretary	285
381.687-014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	290
203.362-010	Clerk-typist	303
920.687-014	Bagger	304
372.667-034	Guard, Security	333
706.687-010	Assembler, Production	340
301.687-014	Day Worker	344
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	348
211.462-010	Cashier 2	356
787.682-046	Sewing-machine Operator	360
904.383-010	Tractor-trailer-truck Driver	389
311.477-030	Waiter/waitress, Informal	391
403.687-018	Harvest Worker, Fruit	420
869.664-014	Construction Worker 1	475
205.367-054	Survey Worker	535
301.687-018	Yard Worker	646
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	666
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	703
313.361-014	Cook	901
920.587-018	Packager, Hand	1,109
209.562-010	Clerk, General	1,116
311.472-010	Fast-foods Worker	1,241
211.462-014	Cashier-checker	1,462
070.101-022	General Practitioner	2,787
929.687-030	Material Handler	10,082

Table 30

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1988-2000 BY MAJOR GROUP, SUB-GROUPS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS SHOWING ANNUAL OPENINGS OF 150 OR GREATER

Occupation	Employment 1988	Employment 2000	Net Change	Projected Average Annual Job Openings: Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Due to Transfers	Total
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	667,200	731,440	64,240	4,810	23,310	55,100	83,220
MANAGERIAL AND MANAGEMENT RELATED OCCUPATIONS	44,880	51,730	6,850	520	1,920	2,770	5,210
Financial managers	4,290	4,660	380	30	110	260	400
Marketing, advertising, and public relations managers	1,520	1,810	290	20	50	100	160
Education administrators	2,600	2,600	0	0	80	160	240
Food service and lodging managers	2,980	3,370	390	30	130	180	340
General managers and top executives	14,170	16,080	1,900	150	630	860	1,640
PROFESSIONAL, PARAPROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS	121,950	134,620	12,670	940	3,720	5,850	10,510
Accountants and auditors	4,110	4,850	750	60	150	260	470
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	1,320	1,420	100	10	40	120	170
Engineers	5,530	7,070	1,540	110	160	300	560
Engineering technicians	5,260	5,820	560	40	60	170	270
Drafters	1,580	1,490	90	(10)	30	130	150
Physical and life science technicians	2,070	2,280	210	20	40	140	190
Computer and related occupations	2,060	2,700	640	50	20	90	160
Social workers	2,760	3,010	250	20	80	130	230
Lawyers	2,340	2,510	180	10	180	60	250
Legal assistants and technicians	720	970	250	20	50	100	170
College and university faculty	6,460	6,400	60	0	180	630	800
Teachers, secondary school	9,160	9,110	50	0	180	420	600
Teachers, vocational education	3,000	3,000	0	0	160	120	280
Librarians, archivists, curators	2,340	2,360	20	0	100	160	260
Physicians and surgeons	3,270	3,260	20	0	200	20	210
Registered nurses	11,550	14,810	3,260	250	350	280	880
Licensed practical nurses	5,400	6,030	630	50	260	220	530
Medical technicians and technologists	5,630	6,990	1,360	100	110	230	440
Designers	1,110	1,310	200	20	60	100	170
SALES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	70,200	82,930	12,730	970	3,420	7,710	12,110
Insurance sales workers	2,600	3,030	430	30	120	120	260
Sales agents, real estate	800	920	120	10	70	100	180
Salespersons, retail	22,680	27,160	4,470	340	1,330	2,370	4,040
Stock clerks, sales floor	7,670	8,800	1,130	90	430	1,150	1,660
Cashiers	15,170	18,890	3,720	290	400	1,860	2,540
CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	102,550	103,010	460	30	3,030	9,960	13,030
Tellers	3,620	3,850	220	20	70	490	570
Teacher aides and education assistants	3,700	3,750	50	0	170	400	570
Secretaries	18,320	18,520	200	20	480	1,220	1,710
Receptionists, information clerks	3,360	3,710	350	30	120	440	580
Typists and word processors	3,110	2,240	870	(70)	30	290	250
Order clerks: materials, service	1,010	940	70	(10)	40	130	160
Bookkeeping and accounting clerks	10,680	10,260	430	(30)	470	710	1,150
Billing, cost and rate clerks	1,930	1,790	140	(10)	40	200	230
General office clerks	16,030	16,930	900	70	600	1,800	2,460
Computer operators, except peripheral equipment	1,160	1,410	250	20	10	160	190
Data entry keyers, except composing	1,580	1,120	460	(40)	10	190	160
Switchboard operators	1,420	1,470	50	0	40	160	200
Stock clerks:stockroom or warehouse	4,070	3,670	400	(30)	70	560	600
Order fillers, sales	1,480	1,370	110	(10)	30	190	210
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	2,590	2,620	30	0	80	350	430
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	111,610	128,450	16,850	1,280	5,700	11,640	18,610
Housekeepers, institutional	750	850	90	10	110	80	200
Child care workers, private household	3,990	3,850	140	(10)	290	240	520
Cleaners and servants, private household	5,770	6,290	520	40	700	280	1,020

Table 30

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1988-2000 BY MAJOR GROUP, SUB-GROUPS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS SHOWING ANNUAL OPENINGS OF 150 OR GREATER

Occupation	Employment		Net Change	Projected Average Annual Job Openings			
	1988	2000		Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Due to Transfers	Total
Guards and watch guards	4,720	5,800	1,080	80	340	660	1,080
Hosts and hostesses: restaurant, lounge	760	1,030	260	20	30	130	180
Bartenders	1,530	1,910	380	30	60	290	380
Waiters and waitresses	8,340	11,300	2,960	230	160	1,450	1,840
Dining room and bartender helpers	1,600	2,140	540	40	30	260	330
Bakers, bread and pastry	910	1,230	320	20	60	150	230
Cooks, restaurant	2,540	3,470	930	70	160	400	630
Cooks, institution or cafeteria	4,710	4,790	80	10	260	630	890
Cooks, fast food and short order	5,630	7,180	1,550	120	330	850	1,300
Food preparation workers	5,020	5,950	930	70	190	720	990
Food counter, fountain and related	9,100	11,450	2,350	180	220	1,360	1,760
Nursing aides and orderlies	10,720	11,180	460	40	420	800	1,260
Psychiatric aides	1,410	1,370	(40)	0	50	100	150
Janitors, cleaners, maids	17,670	18,920	1,250	100	1,110	1,410	2,610
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	3,870	4,250	370	30	140	40	210
Child care workers	2,620	2,670	50	0	130	190	320
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING	13,660	15,120	1,450	110	890	900	1,890
Farm workers	5,410	5,480	70	10	410	250	660
Gardeners and groundskeepers	4,720	5,520	800	60	280	390	730
PRODUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OCCUPATIONS	202,350	215,580	13,220	960	4,630	16,270	21,860
Inspectors and related occupations	2,910	3,010	100	10	100	190	290
Industrial machinery mechanics	5,950	6,540	590	50	150	470	660
Maintenance repairers, general utilit	9,060	10,110	1,050	80	220	670	970
Automotive mechanics	5,030	5,160	130	10	110	450	580
Bus, truck, diesel engine mechanic	2,610	2,820	200	20	40	200	260
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics	1,520	1,630	110	10	50	120	170
Carpenters	6,530	7,620	1,090	80	200	540	820
Electricians	4,430	4,950	520	40	90	290	420
Painters and paperhangers	1,660	1,940	280	20	60	110	200
Plumber, pipefitter, steamfitter	2,230	2,580	360	30	70	100	200
Carpet installers	1,170	1,360	190	10	10	200	230
Machinists	1,990	2,060	70	10	60	160	220
Butchers and meatcutters	1,440	1,410	30	0	30	190	220
Sewing machine operator, garment	2,510	2,740	220	20	80	90	180
Laundry, drycleaning machine operator	1,310	1,330	20	0	60	140	200
Welders and cutters	3,480	3,930	450	30	70	370	480
Chemical plant and system operator	1,770	1,460	320	(20)	40	150	170
Truck drivers	18,520	20,630	2,110	160	0	0	160
Bus drivers, school	3,460	3,450	10	0	110	330	440
Driver/sales workers	2,000	1,880	120	(10)	50	140	180
Rail transportation workers	2,220	2,220	10	0	70	180	250
Service station attendants	2,500	3,100	600	50	70	490	610
Grader, dozer, scraper operators	2,120	2,270	150	10	50	130	190
Industrial truck and tractor operator	3,030	2,000	1,020	(80)	50	340	310
Construction trades helpers	3,230	3,650	420	30	20	440	490
Machine feeders and offbearers	1,090	1,160	80	10	20	150	170
Refuse collectors	1,130	1,150	30	0	20	150	170
Freight and material movers, hand	4,230	4,030	200	(20)	70	550	600
Hand packers and packagers	1,350	1,440	90	10	30	120	160
Vehicle, equipment cleaners	1,090	1,200	110	10	10	150	170

Note 1. Job openings may not necessarily add to totals due to rounding. Do not include farm occupations. Job openings are due to both growth and permanent separations, including transfers.

2. Selected occupations listed in parenthesis indicate employment of 50 or more in 1988, with a zero or less projected employment showing static and declining occupations.

3. Gross separation data identify those workers who leave an occupation and who must be replaced if the employment level is to be maintained. The occupational separation rate is the percentage of individuals previously not employed in that same occupation a year later. The rate is a combination of separations due to death and retirement and separations due to permanent occupational transfers. Occupational transfers occur if individuals remain employed, but in a different occupation. The separation rate is applied to the total employment for an occupation to determine the number of employees needed to replace those who have separated due to death, retirement, or permanent transfer to another occupation.

Source: West Virginia Occupational Projections System 1988-2000, West Virginia Division of Employment Security, Labor and Economic Research Section.

Table 30-A

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1988-2000
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
SHOWING STATIC AND DECLINING OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Employment		Net Change	Projected Average Annual Job Openings			
	1988	2000		Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Due to Transfers	Total
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	667,200	731,440	64,240	4,810	23,310	55,100	83,220
MANAGERIAL AND MANAGEMENT RELATED OCCUPATIONS	44,880	51,730	6,850	520	1,920	2,770	5,210
Personnel, training, and labor relations mangers	640	740	100	10	20	40	70
Purchasing mangagers	1,370	1,400	30	0	60	80	140
Postmasters, mail superintendents	1,010	1,040	30	0	80	60	140
Education administrators	2,600	2,600	0	0	80	160	240
Property and real estate managers and administators	230	270	40	0	30	10	40
Public administration chief executives, legislative, and general administration	810	810	10	0	0	50	50
PROFESSIONAL, PARAPROFESSIONAL, AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS	121,950	134,620	12,670	940	3,720	5,850	10,510
Underwriters	200	250	50	0	0	20	20
Loan officers and counselors	410	500	100	10	20	50	70
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products	1,150	1,090	60	0	70	80	140
Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products	700	720	20	0	30	30	60
Employment interviewers	310	330	20	0	10	30	40
Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists	1,320	1,420	100	10	40	120	170
Cost estimators	670	810	140	10	20	60	90
Management analysts	150	160	10	0	10	20	30
Construction and building inspectors	340	330	-10	0	10	20	30
Compliance and enforcement inspectors except construction	1,300	1,310	10	0	50	100	150
Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents	580	630	50	0	20	30	60
Claims examiners, property and casulty insurance	60	80	20	0	0	10	10
Mining engineers, including mine safety engineers	290	340	50	0	10	20	30
Petroleum engineers	100	130	20	0	0	10	10
Civil engineers, including traffic engineers	910	1,010	100	10	30	30	60
Industrial engineers, except safety engineers	260	360	110	10	10	30	40
Architects, excluding land and marine	220	240	20	0	0	10	20
Drafters	1,580	1,490	-90	-10	30	130	150
Chemists, except biochemists	970	1,040	70	10	40	40	90
Geologist, geophysicist, and oceanographers	230	270	40	0	10	10	20
Foresters, and conservation scientist	160	170	10	0	10	10	10
Agricultural and food scientists	140	160	20	0	10	10	10
Biological scientists	240	270	30	0	0	10	10
Economists, and market analysts	50	50	0	0	0	0	0
Urban and regional planners	180	210	30	0	0	10	10
Psychologists	660	690	30	0	10	30	40
Social service technicians	750	810	70	10	20	70	100
Recreation workers	600	610	20	0	40	30	70
Clergy	420	480	60	0	20	10	30
Directors, religious activities and education	90	90	0	0	10	0	10
Judges, magistrates, and adjudicators	260	280	30	0	40	10	50
College and university faculty	6,460	6,400	-60	0	180	630	800
Teachers, preschool, kindergarten, and elementary	11,620	11,600	-20	0	620	460	1,090
Teachers, secondary school	9,160	9,110	-50	0	180	420	600
Teachers, vocational education	3,000	3,000	0	0	160	120	280
Instructors, adult (nonvocational) education	620	680	60	0	40	30	70
Farm and home management advisors	490	470	-10	0	30	40	60
Librarians, professional	840	850	10	0	50	40	90
Technical assistants, library	470	460	-10	0	20	40	70
Curators, archivists, museum technicians and restorers	60	60	0	0	0	0	0
Vocational & educational counselors	980	1,000	20	0	30	80	100

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1988-2000
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
SHOWING STATIC AND DECLINING OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Employment		Net Change	Projected Average Annual Job Openings			
	1988	2000		Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Due to Transfers	Total
Physicians and surgeons	3,270	3,260	-20	0	200	20	210
Dentists	890	880	-20	0	60	20	70
Optometrists	300	220	-80	-10	10	10	10
Veterinarians and veterinary inspectors	130	180	50	0	0	0	0
Respiratory therapists	300	380	80	10	0	20	30
Speech pathologists, and audiologists	80	90	10	0	0	10	10
Recreation therapists	220	240	20	0	0	10	20
Emergency medical technicians	860	930	70	10	20	30	50
Physician assistants	410	440	40	0	10	10	20
Opticians, dispensing and measuring	530	500	-40	0	20	40	50
Dietitians and nutritionists	190	220	30	0	10	10	20
Dietetic technicians	100	110	0	0	10	0	10
Dental hygienists	500	630	140	10	10	20	40
Nuclear medicine technologists	90	100	20	0	0	0	10
Electroencephalograph technicians	110	140	40	0	0	0	10
Electrocardiograph technicians	120	140	10	0	0	0	10
Surgical technicians	290	390	100	10	10	10	20
Writers, editors, including technical writers	630	720	90	10	20	50	80
Public relations specialists	210	260	50	0	10	20	30
Radio and TV announcers and newscasters	720	750	40	0	20	60	80
Reporters and correspondents	430	480	50	0	10	40	50
Photographers	420	450	30	0	20	30	50
Broadcast technicians	200	200	0	0	10	20	30
Artists and related workers	370	390	30	0	10	30	40
Musicians	170	210	40	0	10	10	20
Producers, directors, actors, and entertainers	50	50	10	0	0	0	10
Air traffic controllers	160	170	10	0	0	20	20
SALES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	70,200	82,930	12,730	970	3,420	7,710	12,110
Brokers, real estate	180	210	30	0	20	20	40
Sales agents, real estate	800	920	120	10	70	100	180
Real estate appraisers	90	100	10	0	10	10	20
Securities and financial services sales workers	500	610	120	10	30	10	50
Travel agents	250	280	30	0	10	20	40
Counter and rental clerks	570	650	90	10	30	70	100
CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	102,550	103,010	460	30	3,030	9,960	13,030
New accounts clerks	590	670	80	10	10	80	100
Credit authorizers	80	50	-20	0	0	10	10
Credit checkers	250	260	10	0	10	30	30
Loan and credit clerks	840	970	130	10	30	100	140
Adjustment clerks	560	620	50	0	10	60	80
Brokerage clerks	60	70	10	0	0	10	10
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	310	390	80	10	10	40	50
Insurance claims clerks	510	510	0	0	10	30	40
Insurance policy processing clerks	500	440	-60	0	10	50	60
Welfare eligibility workers and interviewers	720	740	30	0	10	60	90
Bill and account collectors	490	600	110	10	10	60	80
Court clerks	170	190	20	0	10	20	20
Municipal clerks	100	100	0	0	0	10	10
Reservation and transportion ticket agents and travel clerks	260	280	20	0	10	20	30
Library assistants and bookmobile drivers	390	380	-10	0	10	50	60
Teacher aides and education assistants	3,700	3,750	50	0	170	400	570
Advertising clerks	70	90	20	0	0	10	10
Real estate clerks	90	110	20	0	0	10	20
Secretaries	18,320	18,520	200	20	480	1,220	1,710
Stenographers	760	510	-250	-20	20	50	50
Typists and word processors	3,110	2,240	-870	-70	30	290	250
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	610	600	-10	0	10	60	70
File clerks	1,420	1,270	-150	-10	50	90	120
Order clerks: materials, service	1,010	940	-70	-10	40	130	160
Procurement clerks	180	170	-10	0	0	30	30

Table 30-A

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1988-2000
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
SHOWING STATIC AND DECLINING OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Employment		Net Change	Projected Average Annual Job Openings			
	1988	2000		Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Due to Transfers	Total
Statistical clerks	350	240	-110	-10	10	30	30
Interviewing clerks, except personnel and social welfare	540	650	110	10	10	70	80
Customer service representatives, utilities	560	680	120	10	20	70	100
Bookkeeping and accounting clerks	10,680	10,260	-430	-30	470	710	1,150
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	1,310	1,050	-260	-20	30	90	100
Billing, cost, and rate clerks	1,930	1,790	-140	-10	40	200	230
Billing, posting and calculating machine operators	580	540	-40	0	0	70	70
Perpheral EDP equipment operators	170	220	60	0	10	30	40
Data entry keyers, except composing	1,580	1,120	-460	-40	10	190	160
Data entry keyers, composing	60	80	20	0	0	10	10
Switchboard operators	1,420	1,470	50	0	40	160	200
Directory assistance operators	180	250	60	0	10	20	30
Central office operators	50	70	20	0	0	10	10
Mail clerks, except mail machine	540	540	0	0	20	20	40
Postal mail carriers	1,330	1,370	40	0	60	20	80
Postal service clerks	570	570	0	0	20	20	40
Messengers	170	160	-10	0	0	10	10
Dispatcher: Police, fire, and ambulance	610	620	10	0	10	90	100
Dispatchers: Except police, fire, and ambulance	760	870	110	10	20	110	140
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	760	860	90	10	30	70	110
Meter readers, utilities	540	460	-80	-10	10	50	60
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping	270	260	-10	0	10	30	40
Stock clerks: stockroom or warehouse, or yard	4,070	3,670	-400	-30	70	560	600
Order fillers, wholesale and retail sales	1,480	1,370	-110	-10	30	190	210
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	2,590	2,620	30	0	80	350	430
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	111,610	128,450	16,850	1,280	5,700	11,640	18,610
Fire fighting and fire prevention supervisors	190	200	10	0	20	0	30
Police and detective supervisors	430	460	30	0	10	10	20
Housekeepers, institutional	750	850	90	10	110	80	200
Cooks, private household	240	260	20	0	20	10	40
Housekeepers and butlers, private household	420	460	40	0	60	20	80
Child care workers, private household	3,990	3,850	-140	-10	290	240	520
Fire fighters	930	960	30	0	20	10	30
Police detectives and investigators	210	230	10	0	0	10	10
Police patrol officers	1,460	1,490	40	0	20	50	60
Correction officers and jailers	550	640	90	10	30	80	110
Crossing guards	230	220	-10	0	10	30	40
Cooks, institution or cafeteria	4,710	4,790	80	10	260	630	890
Home health aides	460	550	100	10	40	40	90
Psychiatric aides	1,410	1,370	-40	0	50	100	150
Physical and corrective therapy assistants and aides	230	290	70	10	10	10	20
Occupational therapy assistants	60	80	20	0	0	0	10
Ambulance drivers and attendants, except EMTs	120	130	10	0	0	10	10
Pest controllers and assistants	340	350	20	0	20	40	60
Barbers	360	410	50	0	50	0	60
Manicurists	60	80	20	0	0	0	0
Amusement and recreation attendants	690	720	30	0	20	120	140
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	240	260	20	0	0	40	50
Baggage porters and bellhops	170	190	20	0	10	20	30
Social welfare service aides	280	330	50	0	20	30	60
Child care workers	2,620	2,670	50	0	130	190	320
FARMING, FORESTRY, FISHING, AND AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS	13,660	15,120	1,450	110	890	900	1,890
Farmers	160	190	30	0	30	0	40
Farm managers	410	460	60	0	20	10	40
Fallers and buckers	380	480	90	10	20	50	80
Log handling equipment operators	290	380	90	10	20	20	40

Table 30-A

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1988-2000
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
SHOWING STATIC AND DECLINING OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Employment		Net Change	Projected Average Annual Job Openings			
	1988	2000		Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Due to Transfers	Total
Logging tractor operators	210	270	60	0	10	10	20
Farm workers	5,410	5,480	70	10	410	250	660
Forest and conservation workers	70	80	0	0	0	10	10
Nursery workers	160	180	30	0	10	10	20
Animal caretakers, except farm	520	580	70	10	20	40	60
PRODUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OCCUPATIONS	202,350	215,580	13,220	960	4,630	16,270	21,860
Inspectors and related occupations	2,910	3,010	100	10	100	190	290
Automotive mechanics	5,030	5,160	130	10	110	450	580
Automotive body and related repairers	1,190	1,200	10	0	20	60	80
Motorcycle repairers	90	90	0	0	10	10	10
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines, and rail car repaire	1,520	1,630	110	10	50	120	170
Rail car repairers	320	340	20	0	10	20	30
Farm equipment mechanics	160	130	-30	0	0	10	10
Aircraft mechanics	70	80	10	0	0	10	10
Small engine specialists	210	230	20	0	10	20	30
Central office and PBX installers and repairers	580	710	130	10	20	50	80
Frame wirers, central office	50	60	10	0	0	0	10
Signal or track switch maintainers	110	100	-10	0	0	10	10
Telephone and cable TV line installers and repairers	1,230	1,290	60	0	10	90	110
Data processing equipment repairers	210	270	70	10	0	20	30
Home entertainment equipment repairer	290	290	-10	0	10	20	30
Home appliance and power tool repairers	560	560	0	0	10	40	60
Electrical installer, and electronic motor repairers	500	570	70	10	10	40	60
Electrical powerline installers and repairers	1,100	1,190	90	10	20	80	110
Telephone station installer and repairers	370	400	30	0	10	30	40
Precision instrument repairers	530	580	50	0	80	40	120
Electric meter installers and repairers	100	110	0	0	10	10	20
Watchmakers	90	90	-10	0	10	10	20
Musical instrument repairers and tuners	70	60	-10	0	10	0	10
Office machine and cash register servicer	440	460	20	0	10	20	30
Riggers	280	300	30	0	10	40	50
Coin and vender machine servicers and repairers	70	80	0	0	0	10	10
Tire repairers and changers	650	700	50	0	20	90	110
Ceiling tile installers	170	210	40	0	10	30	40
Drywall installers and finishers	250	310	60	0	0	0	10
Hard tile setters	70	80	20	0	10	10	20
Bricklayers and stone masons	670	790	120	10	10	50	70
Concrete and terrazzo finishers	280	350	70	10	10	20	40
Plasterers and stucco masons	50	50	10	0	0	0	10
Structural and reinforcing metal workers	530	650	130	10	10	80	110
Pipelayers and pipelaying fitters	390	430	40	0	10	20	30
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators	150	170	20	0	0	20	20
Highway maintenance workers	920	930	10	0	20	110	120
Insulation workers	420	510	90	10	10	50	60
Glaziers	210	230	20	0	10	10	10
Roustabouts	750	700	-50	0	10	140	140
Derrick, rotary drill, and service operators	660	710	50	0	10	130	140
Mining quarrying and tunneling occupations	3,880	3,850	-20	0	50	720	770
Tool and die makers	310	390	70	10	10	0	20
Machinists	1,990	2,060	70	10	60	160	220
Jewelers and silversmiths	130	140	10	0	10	10	20
Boilermakers	60	70	10	0	0	0	10
Custom tailors and sewers	660	680	30	0	80	30	110
Upholsterers	210	220	10	0	10	20	20
Shoe and leather workers and repairers, precision	180	240	50	0	10	20	30
Precision compositors and typesetters	170	120	-40	0	0	10	10
Job printers	70	80	10	0	0	10	10

Table 30-A

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1988-2000
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
SHOWING STATIC AND DECLINING OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Employment		Net Change	Projected Average Annual Job Openings			
	1988	2000		Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Due to Transfers	Total
Precision lithographers and photoengravers	60	70	10	0	0	10	10
Butchers and meatcutters	1,440	1,410	-30	0	30	190	220
Bakers, manufacturing	190	210	20	0	10	0	10
Optical goods workers	220	250	30	0	10	10	20
Dental laboratory technicians	390	450	60	0	10	10	30
Lathe turning machine setters and operators, metal and plastic	180	190	10	0	10	20	20
Drilling and boring set-up operators, metal and plastic	80	90	10	0	0	10	10
Grinding and buffing machine set-up operators, metal and plastic	190	200	10	0	0	20	20
Machine tool cutting operators, metal and plastic	380	400	20	0	10	30	40
Punching machine setter and operator, metal and plastic	90	90	10	0	0	10	10
Machine forming operators, metal and plastic	410	430	20	0	10	40	50
Numerical control machine tool operators, metal and plastic	80	100	20	0	0	10	10
Combination machine tool set-up operators, metal and plastic	170	220	50	0	0	20	30
Structural metal fabricators	160	180	30	0	0	20	20
Welding machine setters, operators, and tenders	430	480	50	0	10	50	60
Metal molding machine operators, tenders, and setters	70	80	10	0	0	10	10
Electrolytic plating machine operators	140	140	-10	0	0	20	20
Furnace operators and tenders	1,590	1,670	80	10	40	90	140
Plastic molding and casting operators	210	240	30	0	10	20	30
Woodworking machine operators	220	290	70	10	10	30	40
Offset lithographic press setter	350	420	80	10	10	30	50
Letterpress setter and set-up operators	70	60	-10	0	0	10	10
Bindery machine operators, setters, and tenders	100	120	20	0	0	10	10
Typesetting machine operators and tenders	160	140	-20	0	0	10	20
Printing press machine operators, setters, and tenders	270	310	40	0	10	20	30
Textile machine setters and set-up operators	50	60	10	0	0	10	10
Extruding machine operators, synthetic or glass fibers	140	150	20	0	0	10	20
Textile draw-out and winding machine operators and setters	130	110	-10	0	0	10	10
Sewing machine operators, nongarment	530	570	40	0	20	20	40
Shoe sewing machine operators	310	330	20	0	0	10	20
Laundry, drycleaning machine operators	1,310	1,330	20	0	60	140	200
Pressing machine operators, textiles	450	490	40	0	20	20	40
Motion picture projectionists	50	60	0	0	10	0	10
Photographic processing machine operators	80	80	0	0	0	10	10
Paper goods machine setters and operators	220	250	30	0	10	20	30
Furnace, kiln, oven, or kettle operators	540	530	-10	0	20	30	50
Low pressure boiler operators	290	330	30	0	10	20	30
Chemical equipment tenders	860	710	-150	-10	20	70	80
Cutting and slicing machine setters and operators	350	390	40	0	10	40	50
Cementing and gluing machine operators	160	170	10	0	0	10	20
Painting machine operators	610	690	80	10	20	50	80
Separating and filtering machine operators	230	220	-10	0	10	20	30
Crushing and mixing machine operators	970	1,010	40	0	30	80	120
Extruding and forming machine setters and operators	710	680	-20	0	10	70	80
Packaging and filling machine operators	1,260	1,330	70	10	30	100	140

Table 30-A

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1988-2000
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
SHOWING STATIC AND DECLINING OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Employment		Net Change	Projected Average Annual Job Openings			
	1988	2000		Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Due to Transfers	Total
Aircraft structure assemblers	100	120	10	0	0	10	10
Machine builders	150	190	40	0	0	10	20
Structural metal fitters	60	60	10	0	0	10	10
Electrical and electronic assemblers	140	150	10	0	0	10	10
Machine assemblers	90	100	10	0	10	20	20
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	160	80	-80	-10	0	10	10
Coil, winder, taper, and finishers	20	20	0	0	0	0	0
Solderers and brazers	20	20	0	0	0	0	0
Pressers, hand	120	130	10	0	0	0	10
Sewers, hand	80	90	0	0	10	0	10
Cutters and trimmers, hand	310	340	30	0	0	30	40
Meat, poultry, and fish cutters	530	560	30	0	0	60	70
Metal pourers, basic shapes	80	90	0	0	0	10	10
Painting and coating, hand	150	150	10	0	10	20	20
Grinding and polishing, hand	420	390	-30	0	40	50	80
Water and waste treatment plant operators	1,050	1,080	40	0	40	50	100
Chemical plant and system operators	1,770	1,460	-320	-20	40	150	170
Gas and petroleum plant and system occupations	200	170	-30	0	10	10	10
Power distributors and dispatchers	110	110	10	0	0	10	10
Stationary engineers	250	250	0	0	10	20	20
Power generating and reactor plant operators	280	290	10	0	10	10	20
Bus drivers	710	800	90	10	20	70	100
Bus drivers, school	3,460	3,450	-10	0	110	330	440
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	290	340	50	0	20	20	50
Driver/sales workers	2,000	1,880	-120	-10	50	140	180
Railroad conductors and yardmasters	390	390	10	0	20	20	40
Locamotive engineers	160	170	0	0	10	10	20
Rail yard engineers and dinkey operators	530	530	0	0	20	40	60
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators	840	860	20	0	20	80	100
Mates and able seamen	370	390	20	0	10	30	40
Mates: Ship, boat, and barge	80	90	0	0	0	10	10
Captains and pilots, ship	190	200	10	0	10	10	20
Ship engineers	50	60	0	0	10	0	10
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	140	160	20	0	0	10	20
Excavation and loading machine operators	1,400	1,500	100	10	20	80	110
Hoist and winch operators	550	560	0	0	10	90	90
Crane and tower operators	570	630	60	0	20	60	80
Industrial truck and tractor operators	3,030	2,000	-1020	-80	50	340	310
Operating engineers	1,050	1,170	120	10	20	70	100
Machine feeders and offbearers	1,090	1,160	80	10	20	150	170
Refuse collectors	1,130	1,150	30	0	20	150	170
Freight and material movers, hand	4,230	4,030	200	-20	70	550	600
Hand packers and packagers	1,350	1,440	90	10	30	120	160
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	1,090	1,200	110	10	10	150	170

Note 1. Job openings may not necessarily add to totals due to rounding. Do not include farm occupations. Job openings are due to both growth and permanent separations, including transfers.

2. Selected occupations listed indicate employment of 50 or more in 1988, with average annual job openings due to growth of ten or less, and/or with zero or less projected employment showing static and declining occupations.

3. The annual average openings numbers are a total of job openings due to growth, separations, from the labor force, and transfers between occupations. Most job openings occur due to transfers as employers require replacements for those who have moved into other occupations.

Source: West Virginia Occupational Projections System 1988-2000, West Virginia Department of Employment Security, Labor and Economic Research Section.

Table 31

UNITED STATES
OCCUPATIONS WITH LARGEST JOB GROWTH
1986-2000

Occupation	Change In Total Employment (In Thousands)	Percent Change	Percent of Total Job Growth
Sales Worker, Retail	1,201	34.0	5.6
Waiters and Waitresses	752	44.0	3.5
Registered Nurses	612	44.0	2.9
Janitors and Cleaners	604	23.0	2.8
General Managers and Top Executives	582	24.0	2.7
Cashiers	575	27.0	2.7
Truckdrivers	525	24.0	2.5
General Office Clerks	462	20.0	2.2
Food Counter and Related	449	30.0	2.1
Nursing Aides, Orderlies and Attendants	433	35.0	2.0
Secretaries	424	13.0	2.0
Guards	383	48.0	1.8
Accountants and Auditors	376	40.0	1.8
Computer Programmers	335	70.0	1.6
Food Preparation Workers	324	34.0	1.5
Teachers, Kindergarten and Elementary	299	20.0	1.4
Receptionists and Information Clerks	282	41.0	1.3
Computer Systems Analysts	251	76.0	1.2
Cooks, Restaurant	240	46.0	1.1
Licensed Practical Nurses	238	38.0	1.1
Gardeners and Groundskeepers	238	31.0	1.1
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	232	22.0	1.1
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	225	21.0	1.1
Clerical Supervisors and Managers	205	21.0	1.0
Dining Room Attendants and Related Workers	197	26.0	0.9
Electrical and Electronics Engineers	192	48.0	0.9
Lawyers	191	36.0	0.9

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1986 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 2000 are based on moderate-trend projections.

Source: Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Fall 1987; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 31-A

UNITED STATES
TWENTY FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS
1986 - 2000

Occupation	Percent Growth in Employment
Paralegal Personnel	104.0
Medical Assistants	90.0
Physical Therapists	87.0
Therapy Assistants and Aides	82.0
Data Processing Equipment Repairers	80.0
Home Health Aides	80.0
Podiatrists	77.0
Computer Systems Analysts	76.0
Medical Records Technicians	75.0
Employment Interviewers	71.0
Computer Programmers	70.0
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	65.0
Dental Hygienists	63.0
Dental Assistants	57.0
Physician Assistants	57.0
Operations and Systems Researchers	54.0
Occupational Therapists	52.0
Peripheral Electronic Data Processing Equipment Operators	51.0
Data Entry Keyers, Composing	51.0
Optometrists	49.0

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1986 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 2000 are based on moderate-trend projections. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines an increase of 31 percent or more a much faster than average rate of growth. An increase of 11 to 19 percent is considered as fast as the average.

Source: Occupational Outlook Quarterly Fall 1987, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 31-B

UNITED STATES
TWENTY MOST RAPIDLY DECLINING OCCUPATIONS
1986 - 2000

Occupation	Percent Decline In Employment
Electrical and Electronic Assemblers	54.0
Electronic Semiconductor Processors	51.0
Railroad Conductors and Yardmasters	41.0
Railroad Brake System and Switch Operators	40.0
Gas and Petroleum Plant and System Occupations	34.0
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	34.0
Shoe Sewing-Machine Operators and Tenders	32.0
Station Installers & Repairers, Telephone	32.0
Chemical Equipment Controllers, Operators, and Tenders	30.0
Chemical Plant and System Operators	30.0
Stenographers	28.0
Farmers	28.0
Statistical Clerks	26.0
Textile Draw-out and Winding Machine Operators	25.0
Central Office and PBX Installers and Repairers	23.0
Farm Workers	20.0
Coil Winders, Tapers, and Installers	19.0
Central Office Operators	18.0
Directory Assistance Operators	18.0
Compositors, Typesetters, and Arrangers, Precision	17.0

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1986 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 2000 are based on moderate-trend projections. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines a decrease of 4 percent or more to depict declining occupations.

Source: Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Fall 1987, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TECHNICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Applicant data summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to persons seeking employment through Employment Security Job Service offices. These data can serve as guidelines for available labor supply, but they do not consider applicants who seek employment through union halls, personal referrals, newspapers, or other methods.

Job openings summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to requests by employers for assistance from Employment Security Job Service offices in referring applicants to job openings. These data can serve as guidelines for labor demand, but they do not take into consideration vacancies filled through outside sources such as union halls, personal referrals, and newspaper advertising.

Hard-to-fill job openings are those which have remained unfilled for a month or more. Some openings may be difficult to fill because of the job environment, wage scales, or lack of qualified workers.

The Hours and Earnings Series is drawn from an average sample of full- and part-time production workers, as well as coal production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a gross basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (LBL), University of California, through contractual arrangements with the West Virginia Division of Employment Security, provides projection data based on regional and national samples. Labor Market analysts furnish LBL with certain assumptions which are used as inputs to the projection model. These same analysts may modify LBL results before using the data.

GLOSSARY

The following terms and their definitions have several sources. Some are derived from those used by various governmental agencies, in particular the U.S. Department of Labor (e.g., the Employment and Training Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, among which are the latter's Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program and the Current Employment Statistics Program). A number of definitions are those developed by various divisions of the West Virginia Department of Employment Security, including the Employment Service Division's Labor and Economic Research Section. Other agencies are quoted, but to a lesser degree. In some instances, a term may have more than one translation, depending on the different sources and their interpretation. When this does happen the reader will note that there is very little change in the actual meaning of the expression. Those definitions subscribed to by the Job Training Partnership Act are, as mandated, contained in a separate glossary and may not be repeated here. The JTPA glossary will appear in this publication only if there are data herein pertaining to the program.

ACTIVE APPLICATION	The application of a person who is currently considered by a local office as available for referral to job openings or employability development services. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
ACTIVE FILE	A file of currently used records such as claims records or work registrations (applications). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION	Specific results-oriented policy and procedures through which a recipient commits itself to every good faith effort to correct deficiencies in the equitability with which it serves significant segments of its eligible population. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
AGENT STATE	The state in which a claimant files an interstate claim for compensation against another (liable) state where wages were earned. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
AGRICULTURAL OPENING	See: Job Opening.
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	A program authorized by Title IV-A of the Social Security Act to provide financial assistance and social services to needy families with dependent children. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

ALL OTHER EMPLOYMENT

See: Employment.

ALL OTHER NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

See: Employment.

APPEAL

A request for a hearing to be held by an appeals authority on a state agency's determination or redetermination, or a request for a review to be held by a higher appeals authority on a decision made by a lower appeals authority. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

APPEAL DECISION

The disposition of an appeals case by a written ruling that is issued to one or more parties. A disposition which is not written and issued to any party is not a decision. In a multiclaimant case, only one decision is made which applies to all the claimants involved regardless of their number. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

APPLICANT

Definition No. 1

An individual who files an application for services with a local office, with outstationed staff, or with an outreach worker for the purpose of

1. Seeking assistance in finding employment;
2. Seeking employability development services; or
3. Complying with state or federal laws or regulations or state UI laws or regulations requiring registration with the Employment Service as a condition for continued receipt or eligibility for program benefits (e.g., UI). [Source: WVDES/ESD, Forms Preparation Handbook (May 1986)]

Definition No. 2

A person who files an application for services with a local office of a state agency, with outstationed staff, or with an outreach worker.

1. Job-Ready Applicant. An applicant who does not need employability development services in order to be referred to a job opening.

	2. Summer Youth Applicant. A student under 22 years of age who has completed a minimum of entries on an application record and who is applying only for a job for the summer. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
APPLICANT-HOLDING OFFICE	A local office which 1. Attempts to locate and refer applicants from its local office administrative area to job openings located outside that area in response to a request by an order-holding office, or 2. Initiates action to locate suitable job openings outside its local office area for its applicants who desire employment in another locality or who cannot be placed locally and will accept employment elsewhere. Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
APPLICATION	The act by which an applicant informs an Employment Service interviewer of his/her availability and qualifications for referral to job openings or reveals his/her need for employability development service. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE	See: Wages.
BENCHMARK STATISTICS	Definition No. 1 The total number of persons in the labor force at a specified time for a specific geographic area defined either by actual count or estimated from a broad sample. Current employment estimates are developed from reports submitted by a sample of employers, and the series are revised to benchmark statistics once every year. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 A benchmark is defined as a reasonably complete count of the number of all employees in an industry at a specific point in time. Benchmark data are based on employment data reported to state Employment Security agencies by 1. Employers covered by state Unemployment Insurance laws, and 2. Federal government installations covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

	These data, when supplemented by non-UI benchmark data for industries or parts of industries not covered under UI laws, constitute complete all-employee benchmarks for most industries. New benchmarks are prepared once each year. [Source: USDOL/BLS, CES Manual (October 1985)]
BENEFIT PAYMENT ACCOUNT	An account in the state unemployment fund which is a record of 1. Deposits transferred from the Unemployment Trust Fund, and 2. Withdrawals for the payment of benefits. See: State Unemployment Fund. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
BLACK (NOT HISPANIC)	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. (Source: OMB]
CANCELLED OPENING	See: Job Opening.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	Definition No. 1 All persons 16 years of age and older (excluding members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions) residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, as unemployed and seeking employment, or who are involved in a labor-management dispute. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 The sum of all employed and unemployed persons 16 years of age or older in the noninstitutional population but not in the Armed Forces. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]
CLOSED ORDER	See: Job Order.
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	Definition No. 1 A statistical measure of the changes in prices of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers, including families and single persons. It is often called the "cost-of-living index." It measures changes in prices which are the most important cause of changes in the cost of living, but it does not indicate how much families actually spend to defray their living expenses. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Bulletin No. 1910]

Definition No. 2

Means "All Urban Consumer Index as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics." [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

CONTINUED CLAIM

A claim filed by mail or in person for waiting period credit or payment for one or more weeks of unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

COVERED EMPLOYMENT

See: Employment.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

The Current Population Survey, the official survey instrument for measuring labor force attachment in the United States, embodies the standard definitions of employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force. This monthly survey of households conducted by the Bureau of the Census employs sampling and field operations techniques which result in estimates of employed and unemployed nationwide and for selected states and areas which are conceptually comparable and which have a measurable sampling error.

The CPS uses a labor force classification scheme which results in unduplicated counts of the employed and unemployed. It assigns highest priority to the activity "working," so that even one hour of work for pay or profit--or 15 hours as an unpaid family worker--classifies a person as employed. Lesser priorities are assigned to the remaining employed groups, such as persons on vacation, for whom the "activity" concept is modified to reflect definite job attachment.

Therefore, in the CPS, a person 16 years of age or older is categorized as

1. Employed, if she/he did any work for pay or profit in a business or farm during the reference week, or worked 15 hours or more as an unpaid family worker, or had a job from which she/he was temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute.

2. Unemployed, if she/he had no employment during the reference week, was available for work, and actively sought work at any time in the past

four weeks, was waiting to be called back to a job from which she/he was laid off, or was waiting to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the next 30 days.

3. Not in the labor force, if neither employed nor unemployed.

In the CPS, the reference week is the calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) including the 12th of the month.

Persons are geographically counted based on their usual place of residence. The sampling frame is a list of household addresses. During the initial CPS interview, a determination is made as to whether each person at the address (sampling unit) is a member of the household and whether the unit is the usual place of residence. If the usual residence of a person is elsewhere, then that person is not interviewed. If a person is temporarily absent from the usual residence, that person is included as a member of the interviewed household.

The CPS sample in most areas is not sufficiently large to provide reliable data, and the cost of expansion to the required degree of geographic specificity is prohibitive. Therefore, data from two other major sources--the unemployment insurance (UI) systems and the decennial Census--which provide labor force information at the subnational level, are also used. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]

CURRENT SPELL OF UNEMPLOYMENT	The number of uninterrupted weeks currently claimed by an individual, which includes waiting period, weeks of less than total unemployment and pending weeks, as well as weeks for which total benefits are claimed. (It includes weeks for which a claimant is disqualified if claims were filed for such weeks.) NOTE: The state average equals weeks claimed divided by initial claims. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES	The reference work published by the U. S. Employment Service which contains brief, non-technical definitions of U.S. job titles, distinguishing number codes, and worker trait data. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
DISABLED VETERAN	See: Veteran.

DISLOCATED WORKER

Definition No. 1

The estimates of dislocated workers are based upon job losses in basic goods-producing industries, manufacturing, mining, and construction to which former employees have minimal probability of returning to their former jobs. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

This is an individual who

1. Has been terminated or laid off or who has received a notice of termination or layoff from employment, is eligible for or has exhausted his/her entitlement to unemployment compensation, and is unlikely to return to his/her previous industry or occupation; or
2. Has been terminated, or who has received a notice of termination of employment, as a result of any permanent closure of a plant or facility; or
3. Is long-term unemployed and has limited opportunities for employment or reemployment in the same or a similar occupation in the area in which such individual resides, including any older individual who may have substantial barriers to employment by reason of age. [Source: WVDES/ESD, Forms Preparation Handbook (May 1986)]

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER

An individual who

1. Has not worked in the labor force for a substantial number of years but has, during those years, worked in the home providing unpaid services for family members; and
2. a. Has been dependent on public assistance or on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income; or

   b. Is receiving public assistance on account of dependent children in the home, especially where such assistance will soon be terminated; and

	3. Is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
DOT CODE	The nine-digit Dictionary of Occupational Titles code for a job or occupational title which provides a unique identification code for a particular occupation which differentiates it from all others. It identifies the particular occupational category, the occupationally specific division within the category, the occupational group within the division, the worker functions ratings of the task performed in the occupation, and the alphabetical order of titles which serve to individualize a specific occupation from the others. See: Occupational Classification. [Source: WVDES/LER]
DURABLE GOODS	Also known as hard goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, concrete, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; electrical and electronic machinery and equipment; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. See: Nondurable Goods. [Source: WVDES/LER]
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED	A person who is either 1. A member of a family which receives public assistance; 2. A member of a family whose income during the previous six months on an annualized basis was such that a. The family would have qualified for public assistance, if it had applied for such assistance; or b. It does not exceed the poverty level; or c. It does not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level; 3. A foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made;

4. Where such status presents significant barriers to employment,
    a. A client of a sheltered workshop;
    b. A handicapped individual;
    c. A person residing in an institution or facility providing 24-hour support such as a prison, a hospital or community care facility; or
    d. A regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility, or similar institution. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE

Employers located in labor surplus areas, as classified by the U. S. Department of Labor, can be given preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need, i.e., areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

Under Public Law 95-89 (enacted on August 4, 1977), Public Law 96-302 (enacted on July 2, 1980), and Executive Order 12073 (signed on August 16, 1978), qualified employing establishments are given preferential consideration when bidding on federal contracts. An employer can become eligible for a labor surplus set-aside contract if an agreement is given to perform a substantial portion of the contract in an area classified as a labor surplus area (as determined by U. S. Department of Labor regulations) as of the date of the award. "Substantial portion" is defined as meaning over 50 percent of the value of the contract. The employer self-certifies his eligibility for preference consideration at the time his bid is submitted, following guidelines furnished by the federal procurement officer responsible for servicing the contract. State Employment Security agencies receive job openings from these firms on a voluntary basis and/or under the mandatory program. Appropriate efforts are made to refer qualified individuals who reside in the labor surplus area to these openings. They also provide relevant labor market data and related information to assist employers, apprenticeship and training agencies, and other community organizations in the initiation of industrial expansion programs in labor surplus areas. See: Labor Surplus Areas. [Source: WVDES/LER; USDOL/ETA, Area Trends, (January 1987)]

EMPLOYABILITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	Assistance to applicants in overcoming identified problems associated with their physical or mental condition, lack of educational achievement, employment record, family problems, or other factors precluding their full employment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
EMPLOYED	Definition No. 1 An individual working for wages or other remuneration or who has a continuing job attachment. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 In the Current Population Survey (CPS), those individuals 16 years of age or older who worked at least one hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the reference week. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they were ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute, prevented from working because of bad weather, or taking time off for personal reasons. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]
EMPLOYER	Definition No. 1 A person, company, firm, partnership, corporation, organization, institution, contractor, subcontractor, or government agency that pays wages or salaries to individuals in return for services rendered or work performed; may have one or more establishments at one or more locations. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)] Definition No. 2 A person, firm, corporation, or other association or organization 1. Which currently has a location within the United States to which U. S. workers may be referred for employment, and which proposes to employ a worker at a place within the United States, and 2. Which has an employer relationship with respect to employees under this subpart as indicated by the fact that it hires, pays, fires, supervises, and otherwise controls the work of such employee.

	An association of employers shall be considered an employer if it has all of the indicia of an employer set forth in this definition. Such an association, however, shall be considered as a joint employer with the employer member if either shares in exercising one or more of the definitional indicia. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS	Taxes, including voluntary contributions and special assessments, paid by subject employers into a state unemployment compensation fund. See: State Unemployment Fund. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
EMPLOYER SERVICES	A term combining the broad spectrum of promotional activities and assistance through employer relations operations, and the technical assistance provided through the employer technical services activities, all directed toward improving employer participation in the state Employment Security agency's programs and the stabilization of workforce conditions to provide more and better job opportunities for Employment Service applicants and all the labor force. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)
EMPLOYMENT	The situation wherein a person(s) provides work or services for an employer for wages or salary. (For purposes of alien work certification employment is also permanent, full-time work of an employee by an employer other than one's self.) [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)] 1. All Other Employment. Labor force estimates of self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and private household workers. In statistical tables this category may also include agricultural workers. [Source: WVDES/LER] 2. All Other Nonagricultural Employment. Other than wage and salary. Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. [Source: USDOL/BLS (LAUS)] 3. Covered Employment Definition No. 1 Employment by those employers who are required to contribute to the state unemployment compensation fund under provisions of the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Fund. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

Those jobs covered by the Unemployment Compensation programs. At this time, those not covered include some agricultural workers and self-employed workers. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]

Definition No. 3

Employment as defined in a state unemployment compensation law, performed for a subject employer, or federal employment as defined in Chapter 85, Title 5, United States Code. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

4. Employment, Establishment-Based. Employment computed by place of work within a specific geographic area, including dual jobholders but excluding self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. [Source: WVDES/LER]

5. Employment, Resident-Based. Employment computed by place of residence within a specific geographic area, excluding dual jobholders but including self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. [Source: WVDES/LER]

6. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Definition No. 1

A count of filled jobs by place of work for all full- and part-time employees of all classes (including dual jobholders, employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave, but excluding those involved in labor-management disputes) who work in, or receive compensation from, nonagricultural establishments for any part of a pay period week which includes the 12th of the month. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

Persons on nonagricultural establishments' payrolls (including employees on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation) who work or

	receive pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. A count of jobs by place of work. Does not include proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers, domestic workers in households, military personnel, and persons who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]
EMPLOYMENT, ESTABLISHMENT-BASED	See: Employment.
EMPLOYMENT, RESIDENT-BASED	See: Employment.
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM	Definition No. 1 A computerized count of applications of individuals registered with Job Service offices for job placement or SYSTEM employability development services and the different services provided these applicants. Also contains openings for jobs that employers have placed with the West Virginia Department of Employment Security. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 A subsystem of the Manpower Operations Data Systems which generates statistical output reports based on data derived from the Applicant Data System and the Job Bank. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW	A body of law which establishes a free public employment service, or a system of unemployment insurance, or both, and which may also establish other systems compensating for wage loss, such as temporary disability insurance. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373(September 1980)]
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	See: State Employment Security Agency.
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	The indication of whether or not the individual is employed and the regular period of time that the individual is employed. 1. Full-Time Employment. The 40-hour week, except where fewer hours are normal to the occupation, but on no account less than 30 hours per week. 2. Part-Time Employment. Employment in which a worker is regularly scheduled to work less than 30 hours a week.

	3. Not Working. Situations where an individual does not have a job attachment at which he is working some portion of each week. 4. Job Attachment. Situation where an individual is not working but who maintains an attachment to a job to which he plans to return. Such individuals are not working because they are on strike or due to a short-term layoff. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
ENTRY CODE	See: Occupational Code.
ENTRY LEVEL	The lowest position in any promotional line, as defined locally by collective bargaining agreements, past practice, or applicable personnel rules. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
ENTRY LEVEL OCCUPATIONAL CODE	See: Occupational Code.
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY	Equal access to all jobs and training, under equal terms and conditions, and with equal benefits and services in the absences of actions, policy, and practices which differentiate among applicants and employees on the basis of race, color, etc. For employment practices, this includes equality in recruitment, hiring, layoff, discharge, recall, promotion, work assignments, training responsibility, wages, sick leave, vacation, overtime, insurance, retirement and pension benefits, and breaks. [Source: OCR Technical Assistance Guide]
ESTABLISHMENT	Definition No. 1 A public or private economic employing unit generally at a single physical location which produces and/or sells goods or services, for example, a mine, factory, store, farm, orchard, or ranch. It is usually engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of commercial or governmental activity. Each branch or subsidiary unit of a large employer in a geographical area or community should be considered an individual establishment, except that all such units in the same physical location shall be considered a single establishment. A component of an establishment which may not be located in the same physical structure (such as the warehouse of a department store) should also be considered as part of the parent establishment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

	Definition No. 2 An economic unit that produces goods or services, ordinarily at a single physical location engaged predominantly in one type of economic activity. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)]
EXPERIENCE RATE	A rate of contribution that differs from the standard contribution rate, computed for an individual employer under the experience-rating provisions of a state unemployment compensation law. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
EXPERIENCE-RATING	A method for determining the contribution rates of individual employers on the basis of the factors specified in the state unemployment compensation law for measuring employer's experience with respect to unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
EX-SERVICEPERSON	A person who has continuous active military service for at least 90 days, or was separated because of a service-incurred injury or disability, and was separated under conditions other than dishonorable. This definition is used in the determination of eligibility for Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
EXTENDED BENEFITS	The supplemental program that pays extended compensation during periods of specified high unemployment to individuals for weeks of unemployment after 1. They draw the maximum potential entitlement to regular compensation within their benefit year, or 2. After their benefit year ends while they are in continued unemployment status and have insufficient wage credits to establish a new claim provided, however, that the extended benefit period in the state began prior to the end of their benefit year. Extended benefits paid to claimants under state unemployment compensation law are jointly financed on a 50-50 basis by state and federal funds; extended benefits paid to Unemployment Compensation to Federal Employees (UCFE) and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX) claimants are totally financed by federal funds. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

FAMILY	This term refers to the following categories: 1. One or more persons living in a single residence who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption. A stepchild or a stepparent shall be considered to be related by marriage. 2. a. For purposes of the above paragraph, one or more persons not living in the single residence but who were claimed as a dependent on another person's federal income tax return for the previous year shall be presumed, unless otherwise demonstrated, part of the other person's family. b. An older worker, whether or not living in the residence, or a handicapped individual who is 16 years of age or older, may be considered a family of one. c. An individual 18 years of age or older, except as provided in paragraphs "a" and "b" above, who receives less than 50 percent of support from the family, and who is not the principal earner nor the spouse of the principal earner shall not be considered a member of the family. Such an individual shall be considered a family of one. d. Any individual released within six months of the date of applying for programs from an institution or facility providing 24-hour support such as a prison, hospital, or community care facility may be considered a family of one, provided that such confinement status presents a significant barrier to employment and the person is not claimed as a dependent on a family member's income tax return. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
FAMILY INCOME	All income actually received from all sources by all members of the family during the income determination period. Family size shall be the maximum number of family members during the income determination period. When computing family income, income of a spouse and/or other family members shall be counted for the portion of the income determination period that the person was actually a part of the family unit of the applicant. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	The identification number assigned to employers by the Internal Revenue Service to control reporting and accounting functions. Not compatible with the employer account number assigned by state agencies. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT TAX	The excise tax imposed by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act on employers with respect to having individuals in their employ. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
FILLED OPENING	See: Job Opening.
FINAL PAYMENT	The last payment to a claimant which exhausts the individual's maximum potential benefit entitlement under a specific program. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
FIRST PAYMENT	The first payment for a week of unemployment claimed under a specific program. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT	See: Employment Status.
FULL-TIME WEEKLY WAGES	See: Wages.
HANDICAPPED	Any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such an impairment, or is regarded as having such impairment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	A person who supports himself/herself and contributes the equivalent of 50 percent or more support to some other member of the household. [Source: WVDES/LER]
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, FOOD STAMP	The member of the household in whose name application is made for participation in the Food Stamp program. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
HISPANIC	A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. (Among persons from Central and South American countries, only those who are of Spanish origin, descent, or culture should be included in

	the Hispanic category. Persons from Brazil, Guiana, Portugal, or Trinidad, for example, would be classified according to their race, and would not necessarily be included in the Hispanic category.) [Source: WVDES/DES, Forms Preparation Handbook (May 1986); USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	Definition No. 1 A system used in assigning code numbers to employers and/or establishments, based on the nature of their activities, in order that data reported by them be grouped into industries and combinations of industries for purposes of analysis and publication. The system used by the state Employment Security agencies is contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)] Definition No. 2 The economic structure of the United States consists of a large number of establishments producing a great variety of goods and services. In order to study this heterogeneous field of economic activity, it is necessary to categorize these various activities. The resulting categories of activities are the industrial classification. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)]
INDUSTRY	A group of establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture, distribution, or sale of a given product or a given type of service. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)]
INDUSTRY CODE	Definition No. 1 The number which identifies an establishment or group of establishments in the industrial classification system. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 The number which identifies the major industry or group of industries in the industrial classification system. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

	Definition No. 3 Each establishment, reporting unit, or employer is assigned an industry code on the basis of its principal activity which is determined by its principal product or group of products produced or distributed or services rendered. Descriptions of the industries covered by the industry codes can be found in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)]
INDUSTRY DESCRIPTION	The description of the activities included in an industry which is identified by a code and title in an industrial classification system. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
INDUSTRY TITLE	The title given to an industry which has been defined and given an industry code in an industrial classification system. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
INITIAL CLAIM	Any notice of unemployment filed 1. To request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or 2. To begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT	Definition No. 1 Unemployment during a given week for which waiting-period credit or benefits are claimed under the West Virginia Employment Security program, the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, the Unemployment Compensation for Veterans program, supplemental and extended benefit programs, or the Railroad Unemployment Insurance program. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 Unemployment during a week for which waiting-period credit or benefits are claimed under the regular compensation programs, supplemental extended benefit programs, or the Railroad Unemployment Insurance program. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

INSURED WORK	See: Employment (Covered Employment).
INSURED WORKER	An individual who has had sufficient insured work in his base period to meet the employment and wage requirements for eligibility under the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law. [Source: WVDES/LER]
INTERSTATE CLAIM	A claim filed in one (agent) state based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another (liable) state. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
INTRASTATE CLAIM	A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
JOB ANALYSIS	The process of determining, by observation, interview, and study, the pertinent information relating to a specific job, including such factors as qualifications for employment, relation to other jobs, capability and adjustability of the worker, equipment and material used, education, training, and physical demands and environmental conditions data. [Source: USDOL.ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
JOB ATTACHMENT	See: Employment Status.
JOB BANK	A computer assisted system which provides listings of current job openings in the area, on a regular basis, for distribution to offices and to cooperating agencies. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
JOB OPENING	A single job opening for which the local office has on file a request to select and refer an applicant or applicants. 1. Agricultural Opening. A request to select and refer an applicant to work in an agricultural establishment. 2. Cancelled Opening. A job opening on which action by the local office has formally ceased for any reason other than placement. 3. Filled Opening. A job opening for which an applicant referred by a local office has been hired by an employer and has entered on the job.

4. Mandatory Listing Job Openings. Job openings required to be listed with federal state Employment Service systems by federal contractors and subcontractors pursuant to Chapter 42, Title 38, United States Code. This includes openings by federal agencies and federal contractors and subcontractors (public and private) who hold contracts in the amount of $10,000 or more with federal government agencies. Federal contractors are required to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam Era, in jobs in all categories that are compensated on a wage or salary basis of less than $25,000. Full-time employment, temporary employment of more than three days' duration, and part-time employment are included.

5. Nonagricultural Opening. A request to select and refer an applicant to work in a nonagricultural establishment.

6. Unfilled Opening. An active job opening which the local office has on file for selection and referral of an applicant. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

JOB ORDER

A single request for referral of one or more applicants to fill one or more job openings in a single occupational classification; also the record of such request.

1. Closed Order. An order on which local office action has ceased because all openings have been filled or cancelled.

2. Open Order. An order which has not been filled or cancelled. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

JOB-READY APPLICANT

See: Applicant.

JOB REFERRAL

This term refers to

1. The act of bringing to the attention of an employer an applicant or group of applicants who are available for a job, and

2. The record of such a referral.

It means the same as "referral to a job." [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

JOB SERVICE	The nationwide system of public employment offices funded through the United States Employment Service as grantee state agencies, and the various offices of the state agencies. See: State Employment Security Agency. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
JOB TITLE	The formal assigned name for a job or occupation. See: DOT Code. [Source: WVDES/LER]
LABOR FORCE	The sum of all civilians classified as employed and unemployed and members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Bulletin No. 2175]
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	Definition No. 1 Any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. The dispute must be in operation during the survey week which includes the 12th of the month in order to be so designated in our statistics. However, depending on the length of the dispute, reference in future reports may include a continuance of the dispute and secondary effects of that dispute. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 Any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
LABOR MARKET AREA	Definition No. 1 A geographic area consisting of a central community and surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity or labor demand and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residences. [Source: WVDES/LER]

	Definition No. 2 A geographic area consisting of a central city (or cities) and the surrounding territory, within a reasonable commuting distance. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)] Definition No. 3 An economically integrated geographical unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. All states are divided into exhaustive labor market areas which usually include (except in New England) a county or a group of contiguous counties. Estimates of employment and unemployment are made monthly for each labor market area and form the basis for the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program's estimates. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION	That body of information arising from the measurement and evaluation of the socioeconomic forces influencing the employment process in specific labor market areas. The factors that affect labor demand-supply relationships define the content of labor market information and include population and growth and characteristics, trends in industrial and occupational structure, technological developments, shifts in consumer demands, unionization and trade disputes, recruitment practices, wage levels, conditions of employment, and training opportunities. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
LABOR SURPLUS AREAS	Labor surplus areas are classified on the basis of civil jurisdictions rather than on a metropolitan area or labor market area basis. By classifying labor surplus areas in this way, federal contracts can be directed to those specific localities with high unemployment rather than to all civil jurisdictions within a metropolitan area, not all of which may suffer from the same degree of unemployment. Civil jurisdictions are defined as all cities with a population of at least 25,000 and all counties. Townships of 25,000 or more population are also considered as civil jurisdictions in four states (Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania). In Connecticut, Massachusetts, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island, where counties have very limited or no government functions, the classifications are done for individual towns.

A civil jurisdiction is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20 percent ratio is disregarded and an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was 10 percent or more. This 10 percent "ceiling" concept comes into operation whenever the two-year average unemployment rate for all states was 8.3 percent or above (i.e., 8.3 percent times the 1.20 ratio equals 10.0 percent). Similarly, a "floor" concept of 6.0 percent is used during periods of low national unemployment in order for an area to qualify as a labor surplus area. The 6 percent "floor" comes into effect whenever the average unemployment rate for all states during the two-year reference period was 5.0 percent or less.

The classification procedures also provide for the designation of labor surplus areas under exceptional circumstances criteria. These procedures permit the regular classification criteria to be waived when an area experiences a significant increase in unemployment which is not temporary or seasonal and which was not adequately reflected in the data for the two-year reference period. In order for an area to be classified as a labor surplus area under the exceptional circumstances criteria, the state Employment Security agency must submit a petition requesting such classification to the U. S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration.

The U.S. Department of Labor issues the labor surplus area listing on an annual basis. The listing becomes effective each October 1 and remains in effect through the following September 30. During the course of the year, the annual listing is updated on the basis of exceptional circumstances petitions submitted by the state Employment Security agencies and approved by the Employment and Training Administration. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Area Trends (January 1987)]

LABOR TURNOVER	The gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status with respect to individual establishments. This movement, which relates to a calendar month, is divided into two broad types: accessions (new hires and rehires) and separations (terminations of employment initiated by either employer or employee). Each type of action is cumulated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. The data relate to all employees, whether full- or part-time, permanent or temporary, including executive, office, sales, other salaried personnel, and production workers. Transfers to another establishment of the company are included. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
LIABLE STATE	The state against which a worker files a claim for compensation through the facilities of another (agent) state. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
MAJOR MARKET	Those relatively few employing units usually ranging from 15 to 20 percent of all employers in communities which, ranked according to size from the largest downward, account for approximately 75 percent of the nonagricultural employment in the area actively served by a local office. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook Nc. 373 (September 1980)]
MANDATORY LISTING JOB OPENINGS	See: Job Opening.
MASS LAYOFF	A large-scale layoff which has significant impact on a community and which may require intensive service on the part of the local state Employment Security agency. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
MASS REFERRAL	See: Referral.
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	Definition No. 1 Under 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as a metropolitan statistical area in one of two ways: 1. If there is a city of at least 50,000 population, or

	2. If there is a Bureau of the Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan statistical area population of at least 100,000. In addition to the one or more central county(ies) containing the area's main population, a metropolitan statistical area may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social ties to the central county(ies). Metropolitan statistical areas are defined in terms of entire counties except in the six New England states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont). [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 A metropolitan area designated by the Bureau of the Census which contains 1. At least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or 2. Twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
NEW HIRES	Temporary or permanent additions to the employment roll of persons who have never before been employed in the establishment except employees transferring from another establishment of the same company or former employees not recalled by the employer (except employees transferring from another establishment of the same company). [Source: USDOL//ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
NONAGRICULTURAL OPENING	See: Job Opening.
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	See: Employment.
NONDURABLE GOODS	Also known as soft goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time (under three years). The nondurable manufacturing industries include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufacturers; textile mill products; apparel and other textile products; paper

	and allied products; printing and publishing; chemicals and allied products; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products. See: Durable Goods. [Source: WVDES/LER]
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	An Employment Service term, it refers to 1. The identification of jobs according to similar significant factors involved in the job or group of jobs; 2. The process of determining a title and code number to be assigned to an application or job order; 3. The title or code of a job or group of jobs for which an applicant is qualified, as contained in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. The term, "Additional Occupational Classification," is the occupational classification in any occupation for which an applicant is fully qualified, other than the occupation designated as his/her primary occupational classification. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
OCCUPATIONAL CODE	A symbol used to represent a given occupation or group of occupations. 1. Entry Code. An occupational code assigned to an applicant not fully qualified to perform the duties of a specific occupation, on the basis of the applicant's potential qualifications (aptitudes, interest, or training). 2. Primary Occupational Code. A nine-digit code indicating the primary occupational classification assigned to an applicant. This classification reflects the occupation or field of work for which the applicant is best suited and in which the applicant has the best opportunity for employment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
OLDER WORKER	An applicant or claimant who is middle aged or older (45 and over) and is encountering or may be expected to encounter difficulty in securing and maintaining employment because of age. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING	Training in the public or private sector given to an individual, who has been hired first by the employer, while he or she is engaged in productive work which provides knowledge or skills essential to the full and adequate performance of the job. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
OPEN ORDER	See: Job Order.
ORDER	See: Job Order.
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT	See: Employment Status.
PLACEMENT	The hiring by a public or private employer of an individual referred by the Job Service office for a job or interview, provided that the Job Service office completed all of the following steps: 1. Prepared a job order form prior to referral, except in the case of a job development contact on behalf of a specific applicant; 2. Made prior arrangements with the employer for the referral of an individual or individuals; 3. Referred an individual who had not been specifically designated by the employer, except for referrals on agricultural job orders for a specific crew leader or worker; 4. Verified from a reliable source, preferably the employer, that the individual had entered on a job; and 5. Appropriately recorded the placement. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
POVERTY LEVEL	The annual income level at, or below, which families are considered to live in poverty, as annually determined by the U. S. Office of Management and Budget. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
PREVAILING WAGE RATE FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS	See: Wages.
PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CODE	See: Occupational Code.

RACE/ETHNIC GROUP	See: Black (Not Hispanic); Hispanic; White (Not Hispanic).
REFERRAL	The act of bringing to the attention of an employer, a local office, a training sponsor, or a supportive service agency, an individual (or group of individuals) who need jobs, training, or related supportive services. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)] 1. Mass Referral. Referral of a group of workers to an employer who has requested workers on a group, rather than on an individual, basis. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)] 2. Referral of an Individual. The act of arranging to bring to the attention of an employer (or another local Job Service office) an applicant who is available for a job opening following a selection interview with the applicant. See: Placement. [Source: WVDES/LER] 3. Referral to Supportive Services. Arranged to bring an applicant to the attention of a federal or local agency or organization for services other than training which is not available from the West Virginia Department of Employment Security. Supportive services for registrants in the Work and Training program are arranged and certified through the West Virginia Department of Human Services. [Source: WVDES/LER]
REFERRAL OF AN INDIVIDUAL	See: Referral.
REFERRAL TO SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	See: Referral.
REIMBURSABLE EMPLOYER	Certain nonprofit organizations, state or local government and political subdivisions which elect or are required to pay into the state unemployment fund a sum in lieu of contributions as provided in the state unemployment compensation law. See: State Unemployment Fund. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

REIMBURSABLE EMPLOYER ACCOUNT	An account maintained for a reimbursing nonprofit organization, state or local government, or political subdivision for the purpose of determining the amount of reimbursement to the state unemployment fund. See: State Unemployment Fund. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373, (September 1980)
RESIDENCE	An individual's principal dwelling or home. Maintenance of an address is not necessarily the same as residence. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT	The adjustment of time-series data to eliminate the effect of intrayear variations that tend to occur each year in approximately the same manner. Examples of such variations include: school terms, holidays, and weather pattern. See: Seasonally Adjusted. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]
SEASONAL FACTORS	See: Seasonally Adjusted.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	The fluctuations resulting from the start or end of vacation seasons, holidays, weather conditions, etc. See: Seasonal Adjustment. [Source: WVDES/LER]
SEPARATIONS	All terminations of employment, generally classifiable as layoffs, quits, discharges, or other separations, as provided under applicable state laws. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
SPECIAL DISABLED VETERAN	See: Veteran.
STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	See: Industrial Classification; Standard Industrial Classification Code; Standard Industrial Classification Manual.
STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE	The number which identifies an industry or group of industries in the industrial classification system. See: Industrial Classification; Standard Industrial Classification Code Manual. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL	A reference work published by the Executive Office of the President, office of Management and Budget, which was developed for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity and is used primarily for statistical purposes. See: Industrial Classification; Standard Industrial Classification Code. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY	Definition No. 1 The state agency designated by state law to carry out activities identified within the Wagner-Peyser Act. This agency administers the Unemployment Insurance Program, operates the state Job Service, and conducts a variety of labor market information activities in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 The agency within the state administrative structure, affiliated with the U. S. Employment Service (established by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, as amended) and the Unemployment Insurance Service (established by Title III of the Social Security Act), which exercises control over the Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Service. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND	A special fund established under a state unemployment compensation law for the receipt and management or contributions and the payment of unemployment compensation benefits. Included in this fund are monies in the benefit payment account, clearing account, and Unemployment Trust Fund account. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
SUMMER YOUTH APPLICANT	See: Applicant.
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	This specific definition is not to that of a type of claim but rather to an estimate of all persons unemployed in a particular area for a specified time frame. Total unemployed is the sum of persons receiving unemployment compensation benefits, persons who have exhausted their unemployment compensation

	benefits and are still unemployed, persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who are not working, unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were disqualified, workers separated from industries not covered by Unemployment Compensation, and those persons entering or reentering the labor force. [Source: WVDES/LER]
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	This is a familiar economic indicator; it is an expression of all unemployed persons as a percent of the civilian labor force. [Source: WVDES/LER]
TOTAL WAGES	All wages or remuneration paid to workers on all payrolls. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
TRADE ACT OF 1974	The federal program for adjustment assistance allowances and employability services under the Trade Act of 1974. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
TRADE READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE	The federal program that pays trade readjustment allowances to workers whose unemployment is certified as attributable to foreign imports. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
UNEMPLOYED	Definition No. 1 An individual who is not working, or is without a continuing job attachment, but who is actively seeking employment. [Source: WVDES/LER] Definition No. 2 In the Current Population Survey, those individuals 16 years of age or older who do not have a job but are available for work and actively seeking work during the reference week (the week including the 12th of the month). The only exceptions to these criteria are individuals who are waiting to report to a new job within 30 days (these too are considered unemployed). [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION	The state programs that provide benefits to individuals covered under state and federal unemployment compensation laws, supplemental extended compensation (payable to eligible individuals under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment), and other special programs which compensate individuals involved in situations which adversely affect their employment status through no fault of their own. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR EX-SERVICEPERSONS	The federal program that provides benefits to ex-servicepersons established by Chapter 85, Title 5, United States Code. Supplemental extended compensation is payable to ex-servicepersons under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES	The federal program that provides benefits to federal employees established by Chapter 85, Title 5, United States Code. Supplemental extended compensation is payable to federal employees under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	The program term which encompasses all state and federal unemployment compensation laws and related programs administered by both the state's and the federal's Unemployment Insurance Service. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND	A fund established in the Treasury of the United States which contains all monies deposited by state agencies to the credit of their unemployment fund accounts and federal unemployment taxes collected by the Internal Revenue Service. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
UNFILLED OPENING	See: Job Opening.
VETERAN	A person who served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or was discharged or released from active duty because of a service-connected disability. 1. Disabled Veteran. A veteran entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration and who is not classified as a Special Disabled Veteran. 2. Special Disabled Veteran. A veteran who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration for a disability rated at 30 percent or more, or a person who was discharged or released from active duty because of a service-connected disability.

3. Vietnam-Era Veteran. A veteran any part of whose active military, naval, or air service was during the Vietnam Era, i.e., on or after August 5, 1964, and on or before May 7, 1975. See: Vietnam Era.

    a. Other Vietnam-Era Veteran. A Vietnam-Era veteran who is not a "special veteran." See: Special Veteran; Vietnam Era.

    b. Special Veteran. A Vietnam-Era veteran who served in the Armed Forces in Indochina or Korea, or the waters adjacent thereto, on or after August 5, 1964, and on or before May 7, 1975. See: Vietnam Era.

NOTE: The term "active duty" (or "active military, naval, or air service") means full-time duty in the Armed Forces, other than duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard. Any period of duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard, including authorized travel, during which an individual was disabled from a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in the line of duty, is considered "active duty." [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

VIETNAM ERA

The period of time beginning August 5, 1964, and extending through May 7, 1975 (Presidential Proclamation 4373). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

VIETNAM-ERA VETERAN

See: Veteran.

WAGES

This term includes the following:

1. Average Weekly Wages

    a. For an individual worker, the result obtained by dividing his or her total wages in a specified period either by the total number of weeks in the period or by the number of weeks for which wages were payable to him or her during the period. See: Full-Time Weekly Wages.

	b. For a group of workers, the result obtained by dividing the total wages for one or more quarters by the number of weeks in the period, and then dividing by the average monthly employment for the payroll period including the 12th of each month during the period. 2. Full-Time Weekly Wages. The amount of wages earned by an individual employed through a full-time week, or the amount he would have earned had he been employed throughout a full-time week. 3. Prevailing Wage Rate for Agriculture Workers. The rate or rates, including bonuses promised and earnings guaranteed, which most adequately represent(s) the wages paid to domestic agricultural workers in a wage-finding class of activity in a specified area of employment. The rate is ascertained by a formula, prescribed by the U. S. Secretary of Labor, applied to the field data obtained by the state Employment Security agency involved. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WAGNER-PEYSER ACT	"An act to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such system and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113), as amended (29 U.S.C. 49 et. seq.). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WAITING PERIOD	A week of unemployment for which a claimant does not receive compensation but must meet the same eligibility requirements that are necessary to qualify for receipt of compensation for subsequent weeks of unemployment during the benefit year. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEK OF PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT	A week in which an individual works less than regular full-time hours for his/her regular employer because of lack of work, and earns less that the amount normally paid for full-time weekly wage but more than the allowable earnings prescribed by the state unemployment compensation law, so that, if eligible, the individual received less than his/her full weekly benefit payment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

WEEK OF PART-TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	A week of otherwise total unemployment in which an individual has odd jobs or subsidiary work with other than the individual's regular employer with earnings in excess of the allowable earnings prescribed by the state unemployment compensation law, so that, if eligible, the individual received less than his/her full weekly benefit payment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEK OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	A week in which an individual performs no work and earns no wages or has less than full-time work and earns not more than the allowable earnings prescribed in the state unemployment compensation law, so that, if eligible, the individual receives his/her full weekly benefit amount. (An exception may be the final payment when an individual's benefit balance would preclude payment of the full weekly benefit amount or if the weekly benefit amount is reduced due to income from items covered under deductions from the weekly benefit amount). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEK OF UNEMPLOYMENT	Any week during which an individual is totally, part-totally, or partially unemployed. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT	The amount payable to a claimant for a compensable week of total unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEKS CLAIMED	The weeks covered by intrastate continued claims and interstate continued claims for which waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested. A week for which excessive earnings are reported does not constitute a claim for a week of unemployment. However, when other deductible income exceeds the weekly benefit amount it is to be considered a week claimed. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEKS COMPENSATED	The number of weeks claimed which are actually paid. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WHITE (NOT HISPANIC)	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. [Source: OMB]
YOUTH	An individual under 22 years of age. [Source: WVDES/LER]

GLOSSARY

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

ACT	The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982, Public Law 97-300.
ADULT	An individual who is 22 years of age or older. [JTPA Section 203]
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION	Results-oriented policy and procedures that are designed and carried out by an entity to ensure equal opportunity for groups which have been underrepresented or underutilized in the work force or denied equitable services. [OCR Technical Assistance Guide]
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	An open-ended federal entitlement program which enables states to provide financial assistance to needy families with children and which is administered by the state or, in some cases, by the state and counties. [NGA SJTCC Handbook]
ALLOCATION	Funds distributed by the governor to a Service Delivery Area within a state according to established procedures consistent with the Act.
AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition. [OMB]
APPLICANT	An individual who applies to an administrative entity subrecipient, or contractor for services under JTPA An applicant found to be eligible for the program remains an applicant until the provisions for "participant" have been met. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary] 1. Job Ready. An Employment Service term which refers to an applicant who does not need employability development services. [ETA Handbook No. 373] 2. Summer Youth. An Employment Service term which refers to a student under 22 years of age who has completed a minimum of entries on an application record and who is applying only for a summer job. [ETA Handbook No. 373]

AREA OF SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT	Any area of sufficient size and scope to sustain a program under Part A of Title II of the JTPA and that has an average rate of unemployment of at least 6.5 percent for the most recent 12 months as determined annually by the Secretary. [JTPA Section 4]
ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT	Limitations (such as age, sex, race, national origin, or physical status) in hiring, firing, promotion, licensing, and conditions of employment that are not directly related to an individual's fitness or ability to perform the tasks required by the job. See: Barriers to Employment; Other Barriers to Employment. [ETA Handbook No. 373]
ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, Philippines, and Samoa. (Hawaiian natives are included in this group.) [OMB]
BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT	Characteristics that may hinder an individual's hiring promotion, or participation in the labor force. Some examples of individuals who may face barriers to employment include single parents, women, displaced homemakers, youth, public assistance recipients, older workers, addicts, alcoholics, teenage parents, veterans, racial minorities, and those with limited English speaking ability or a criminal record or with a lack of education, work experience, credentials, child care arrangements, transportation, or alternative working patterns. See Artificial Barriers to Employment; Other Barriers to Employment.
BLACK (NOT HISPANIC)	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. [OMB]
CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Designation of an applicant as a United States citizen or "eligible noncitizen" whose status permits permanent employment in the United States. (For JTPA recordkeeping purposes, participation in JTPA is open to citizens and nationals of the United States, lawfully admitted permanent resident aliens, lawfully admitted refugees and parolees, and other individuals authorized by the Attorney General to work in the United States.) [JTPA Section 167(a)(5)]
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	A statistical measure of the changes in prices of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers, including families and single

	persons. It is often called the "cost-of-living index." It measures changes in prices which are the most important causes of change in the cost of living, but it does not indicate how much families actually spend to defray their living expenses. [BLS Bulletin No. 1910]
DEPENDENT	Any person for whom, both currently and during the previous 12 months, the participant has assumed at least 50 percent of the person's support. [CFR 632.4]
DISABLED VETERANS	A veteran who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or an individual who was discharged or released from active duty because of service-connected disability. [JTPA Section 4]
DISLOCATED WORKER	An eligible individual who: a. Has been terminated or laid off or who has received a notice of termination or layoff from employment, is eligible for or has exhausted entitlement to unemployment compensation, and is unlikely to return to his/her previous industry or occupation; or b. Has been terminated, or has received a notice of termination of employment, as a result of any permanent closure of a plant or facility; or c. Is long-term unemployed and has limited opportunities for employment or reemployment in the same or a similar occupation in the area in which such individual resides, including any older individual who may have substantial barriers to employment by reason of age; or d. Was self-employed (including farmers) and is unemployed as a result of general economic conditions in the community in which he/she resides or because of natural disasters subject to the next sentence. The Secretary shall establish categories of self-employed individuals and of economic conditions and natural disasters to which clause "d" of the preceding sentence applies. [JTPA Section 302]

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER	An individual who: a. Has not worked in the labor force for a number of years but has, during those years, worked in the home providing unpaid household services for family members; and b. (i) Has been dependent on public assistance or on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income, or (ii) Is receiving public assistance on account of dependent children in the home, especially where such assistance will be terminated; and c. Is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
DOT CODE	The nine-digit Dictionary of Occupational Titles code for a job or occupation title. See Occupational Classification.
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL	An individual who (A) receives, or is a member of a family which receives, cash welfare payments under a federal, state, or local welfare program; (B) has, or is a member of a family which has, received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, and welfare payments), which, in relation to family size was not in excess of the higher of (i) the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or (ii) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level; (C) is receiving food stamps pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977; (D) is a foster child on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made; or (E) is an adult handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of clause (A) or (B), but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements. [JTPA Section 4(3)]
EDUCATION STATUS	See High School Graduate or Equivalent (and Above): Post-High School Attendee; School Dropout; Student (High School or Less).

EMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL	An individual who: a. During the seven consecutive days prior to application to a JTPA program, did any work at all: (i) as a paid employee; (ii) in his or her own business, profession, or farm; or (iii) worked 15 hours or more as an unpaid worker in an enterprise operated by a member of the family; b. Was not working, but has a job or business from which he or she was temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not paid by the employer for time off, and whether or not seeking another job. (This term includes members of the Armed Forces on active duty who have not been discharged or separated; participants in registered apprenticeship programs; and self-employed individuals.) [ETA MIS TAG]
EMPLOYING AGENCY	Any public or private nonprofit employer which employs on-the-job training or work experience participants and which establishes and maintains personnel standards applicable to those participants. The personnel standards may cover job titles, wage rates, employment status, and fringe benefits.
EMPLOYMENT	The situation wherein a person(s) provides work or services for an employer for wages or salary. This includes self-employment. The satisfaction of workfare requirements does not constitute employment. [CFR 633.104]
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE	See State Employment Security Agency.
ENTERED UNSUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT	Participants in this report category who entered (through the efforts of the subrecipient or otherwise) full- or part-time unsubsidized employment. For JTPA reporting purposes, this term includes entry into the Armed Forces, entry into employment in a registered apprenticeship program, and becoming self-employed. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
ENTRY EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE	Entry employment experience is a type of exemplary youth program which may include one of the following options: 1. Full-time employment opportunities in public and private nonprofit agencies during the

	summer and on a part-time basis in combination with education and training activities. These jobs shall provide community improvement services that complement local expenditures. 2. Tryout employment at private for-profit worksites, or at public and private nonprofit worksites when private for-profit worksites are not available. Compensation in lieu of wages for tryout employment shall be paid by the grant recipient, but the length of any assignment to a tryout employment position shall not exceed 250 hours. Tryout employment positions shall be ones for which participants would not usually be hired (because of lack of experience or other barriers to employment), and vacancies in such positions may not be refilled if the previous participant completed the tryout employment but was not hired by the employer. 3. Cooperative education programs to coordinate educational programs with work in the private sector. [JTPA Section 205]
ENTRY LEVEL	The lowest position in any promotional line, as defined locally by collective bargaining agreements, past practice, or applicable personnel rules. [CFR 632.4]
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY	Equal access to all jobs and training, under equal terms and conditions, and with equal benefits and services in the absences of actions, policy, and practices which differentiate among applicants and employees on the basis of race, color, etc. For employment practices, this includes equality in recruitment, hiring, layoff, discharge, recall, promotion, work assignments, training responsibility, wages, sick leave, vacation, overtime, insurance, retirement and pension benefits, and breaks. [OCR Technical Assistance Guide]
ETHNIC GROUP	See Race/Ethnic Group.
FAMILY	This term refers to the following categories: a. One or more persons living in a single residence who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption. b. One or more persons not living in the single residence, but who were claimed as a dependent

on another person's federal income tax return for the previous year shall be presumed part of the other person's family.

c. A handicapped individual 16 or older may be considered a family of one when applying for programs under JTPA if the handicapped individual's income meets the poverty guidelines. However, if the handicapped individual's income is over the poverty guidelines, eligibility may be based on family size and income of the entire family.

d. An individual 18 or older, who receives less than 50 percent support from the family, and who is not the principal earner nor the spouse of the principal earner shall not be considered as a member of the family. Such an individual shall be considered a family of one.

e. Any individual released from an institution or facility providing 24-hour support such as a prison, hospital, or community care facility within six months of the date of applying for programs may be considered a family of one, providing that such confinement status presents a significant barrier to employment and the person is not claimed as a dependent on a family member's federal income tax return.

f. An individual, 55 or older, whether living in the residence, or not, may be considered a family of one.

g. A foster child, 18 years of age or less, who is not living in the parental home, and for whom state and local government is making support payments.

h. An individual who has demonstrated independence from the family by having previously held a job and/or lived apart from the family, has not been claimed as a dependent on another person's federal income tax return for the previous calendar year prior to certification, is making payment to the family for room and board, or demonstrates that the living arrangement involving family support is temporary, shall be considered a family of one.

i. For the purpose of eligibility determination, High Risk Youth may be considered a family of one for the Title II-A and II-B. See High-Risk Youth.

FAMILY INCOME

All income actually received from all sources by all members of the family during the income determination period. (In many cases, clarification is added for such an income determination period as six months.) Additional specification may add: when the number of persons in the family varies during the income determination period, the income of each family member shall be counted for the portion of time during such period that the person was actually a member of the family. Most states include categories of income inclusion and exclusion as follows:

1. Income Included

   a. Gross wages and salary. The total earnings received from work performed as an employee, representing the amount paid before deductions for income taxes, Social Security taxes, bond purchases, union dues, etc. NOTE: In some cases, this item is more generally referred to as wage and salary income. Less frequently, wages from JTPA-supported work experience or on-the-job training positions and/or school work-student programs are classified in this item.

   b. Net self-employment income. This item is sometimes clarified as gross receipts, less operating expenses.

   c. Net rent income or, less frequently, rent receipts.

   d. Social Security, old-age survivors insurance cash payments. [Social Security Act, Title II, Section 402]

   e. Pensions. NOTE: In some cases, this item refers to pensions or other retirement benefits.

   f. Alimony.

   g. Periodic insurance payments; frequently referred to as regular income from insurance policies, annuities, etc.

   The following items are less frequently included under income:

   a. Government and/or military retirement. NOTE: In some cases, this item is clarified as government and/or Armed Forces retirement (other than compensation for disability or death per Title 38, United States Code, Chapter II).

b. Contest or lottery income.

c. Periodic gifts, including payment of rent and living expenses, from

   (1) Persons outside the residence, or

   (2) Persons living at the residence who are not related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

d. Other source income.

2. Income Excluded

   a. Non-cash income such as food stamps or compensation received in the form of food or housing.

   b. Public assistance payments.

   c. Federal, state, or local unemployment benefits.

   d. Cash payments received pursuant to a state plan approved under Titles I, IV, IX, or XVI of the Social Security Act, or disability insurance payments received under Section 423, Title II, of the Social Security Act.

   e. Child support payments. NOTE: In some cases, "payments made by state or local government on behalf of foster children in the home" is identified as a distinct item for exclusion.

   f. Imputed value of owner-occupied property. NOTE: Sometimes this item is referred to as "rental value of owner-occupied property."

   g. Educational assistance and compensation payment to veterans and other eligible persons under Title 38, United States Code, Chapter 11, Compensation for Service-

Connected Disability or Death; Chapter 13, Dependence and Indemnity Compensation for Service-Connected Death; Chapter 31, Vocational Rehabilitation; Chapter 34, Veterans' Education Assistance; Chapter 35, War Orphans' and Widows' Education Assistance; Chapter 36, Administration of Educational Benefits. NOTE: In some cases, this item is simply referred to as "veterans' educational assistance and compensation payments."

h. Payments or allowances received by veterans while serving on active duty in the Armed Forces. NOTE: In some cases, this item includes additional payments received for participation in National Guard or Military, Naval or Air Force Reserve activities. VISTA stipends are less frequently included in this item.

i. Trade Act or Trade Readjustment payments.

j. Payments made to participants in employment and training programs except wages paid for on-the-job training or upgrading and retraining. NOTE: In several cases, only on-the-job training is an exception. Less frequently, all compensation received under Title II-B is excluded from this item. In some cases, this item is referred to as "payments made to participants in employment and training programs." Less frequently, this item includes "prisoners' institution-assignment earnings."

k. Capital gains and losses.

l. Soil bank payments.

m. Agriculture Stabilization Payments. NOTE: In some cases, this item will group together, as one item, both soil bank payments and agricultural stabilization payments. Infrequently, these items are referred to as "agriculture payments, including soil bank payments, PIK (payment-in-kind), or agriculture stabilization and conservation payments."

n. One-time unearned income, including

   (1) Accident, health, and casualty insurance payments.

   (2) One-time or fixed-term scholarship and/or fellowship grants.

   (3) Payments received for a limited fixed term under income maintenance programs and supplemental (private) unemployment benefit plans.

   (4) Inheritances. NOTE: In some cases, this item includes "fixed-term annuities"; less frequently, "lump sum is added."

   (5) One-time gifts and awards.

   (6) Disability and death payments. NOTE: This item frequently includes "fixed-term (but not lifetime) life insurance annuities and death benefits."

   (7) Fixed-term Workers' Compensation.

   (8) Terminal leave pay.

   (9) Capital gains and losses.

In only a few cases is "prisoner's gate pay" identified under one-time unearned income (item "n"). The income excluded category (category 2) less frequently excludes "income received through bona fide work-study" or "JTPA needs-based payments or supportive service payments paid directly to participants with the exception of child support."

FARM	A farm is identified on the basis of sales alone and is identified as any place that has produced agricultural products with annual sales of $1,000 or more. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
FOSTER CHILD	A dependent minor individual who is not living in the parental home, and for whom state or local government is making support payments.

GENERAL EQUIVALENCY DIPLOMA	A high school equivalency diploma which is obtained by passing the General Educational Diploma Equivalency Test which measures the application of skills and knowledge generally associated with four years of traditional high school instructions.
GOVERNOR	The chief executive of any state. [JTPA Section 4]
GRANT	Money, or property in lieu of money, paid or furnished by the federal government to a state, local, or federally recognized Indian Tribal Government under programs that provide financial assistance through grant or contractual arrangements. [OMB Circular No. A-102]
GUIDELINE	Any written informational material supplementing an agency's regulation and provided to applicants for and recipients of federal financial assistance to provide program specific interpretations of their responsibilities under the regulations. [OCR]
HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUAL	Any individual who has a physical or mental disability which constitutes or results in a substantial barrier to employment [JTPA Section 4(10)] and who can benefit from the JTPA program as determined by the local Service Delivery Area/JTPA staff. NOTE: Some states use the following explanatory definitions. Any physical handicap that is not readily apparent and identifiable by the person doing the certification of eligibility must be verified by a physician/appropriate professional. For purposes of determining eligibility under "handicapped," the following handicaps constitute a substantial barrier to employment: 1. Physical Disabilities a. Crippled or health impaired (orthopedically handicapped). May be the result of a disease; injury to the brain or parts of it before, during, or after birth; injuries from burns, fractures, or amputations; or other health disabilities such as heart, diabetes, allergies, etc. b. Visually handicapped. Blind or partially sighted (visual acuity of 20/70 or less in the better eye after the best correction).

c. Hearing impaired. Any loss of hearing sufficient to interfere with communication--mild (25-40 db), severe (60-70 db), or profound (75 db) loss in the better ear in the speech range.

d. Speech handicap (communication disorder). A deviation in speech and/or voice to the degree that it draws attention to the manner of speech, or causes the individual to become maladjusted in his/her environment.

2. Mental Disabilities

a. Mentally retarded. Subaverage general intellectual functioning that originates during the developmental period and is associated with impairment in adaptive behavior.

b. Specific learning disabilities. An impairment of one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using spoken or written language. May be manifested in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations.

c. Emotionally maladjusted. Refers to mental disorders caused by or associated with impairment of brain tissue function and disorders of psychogenic origin, which are disorders without clearly defined physical cause or structural change in the brain. Interferes with the individual's capacity to satisfactorily and consistently meet the ordinary personal, social, or vocational demands of life.

Any mental disability must be verified by a physician or another appropriate professional.

Any person designated by Vocational Rehabilitation as having a handicap constituting a substantial barrier to his/her employment will be considered handicapped for JTPA eligibility determination purposes.

HARD-TO-SERVE INDIVIDUALS	Refers to individuals who have encountered barriers to employment. Such individuals may include persons with limited English language proficiency, displaced homemakers, single heads of households, school dropouts, teenage parents, handicapped, older workers, veterans, offenders/ex-offenders, alcoholics, addicts, or other individuals whom the governor determines to be requiring special assistance and/or exceptional supportive services.
HAWAIIAN NATIVE	Any individual of whose ancestors were natives, prior to 1778, of the area that now comprises the State of Hawaii. [OMB]
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	An individual who is responsible for more than 50 percent of the support of one or more members of a household or family. States vary regarding whether the 50 percent support level includes or excludes the individual himself/herself.
HIGH-RISK YOUTH	Young people who have experienced difficulty or encountered barriers in progressing through the natural system of education and employment; for example, they may be school dropouts, teenage parents, or offenders. The characteristics of high-risk youth are locally defined and will vary across Service Delivery Areas. See Hard-to-Serve Individuals.
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR EQUIVALENT (AND ABOVE)	An individual who has received a high school diploma or General Equivalency Diploma (GED) certificate or who has attended any postsecondary, vocational, technical, or academic school. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
HISPANIC	A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. [OMB]
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	A system used in assigning code numbers to employers and/or establishments based on the nature of their activities in order that data reported by them can be grouped into industries and combinations of industries for purposes of analysis and publication. The system used by state Employment Security agencies is contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. [ETA Handbook No. 373]

INTAKE	A process for screening individual applicants for eligibility; making an initial determination as to whether or not the program can benefit the applicant; providing information about the program, its services, and the availability of those services; and selecting individual applicants for participation in the program. Some states combine intake with assessment and/or refer to the combined process as assessment or employability assessment.
JOB ANALYSIS	The process of determining (by observation, interview, and study) the pertinent information relating to the performance of a specific job, including such factors as: 1. Qualifications for employment; 2. Functions performed and the knowledge, skills, and abilities required to perform the functions; 3. Relation to other jobs; 4. Adjustability of time worked; 5. Equipment and materials used; 6. Education and training; and 7. Physical demands and working (environmental) conditions data.
JOB DEVELOPMENT	The process of marketing a JTPA participant to employers, including informing employers about what the participant can do and soliciting and securing a job interview for that individual with the employer.
JOB ORDER	An Employment Service term, it refers to an employer's single request for referral of one or more applicants to fill one or more job openings in a single occupational classification and the record of such request. [ETA Handbook No. 373]
JOB SERVICE	See State Employment Security Agency.
JOB TITLE	The formal assigned name for a job or occupation. See DOT Code.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT	Federal legislation (Public Law 97-300) enacted in 1982 to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment who are in need of such training to obtain productive employment. [JTPA Section 2]
JTPA ANNUAL STATUS REPORT	A federally required report which is submitted annually and which displays JTPA cumulative data on participation, termination, performance measures, and the socioeconomic characteristics of all terminees. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
LABOR FORCE	The sum of all civilians classified as employed and unemployed and members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States. [BLS Bulletin 2175]
LABOR FORCE STATUS	See Employed Individuals; Not in Labor Force; and Unemployed.
LABOR MARKET AREA	An economically integrated geographic area within which individuals can reside and find employment within a reasonable distance or can readily change employment without changing their place of residence. Such areas shall be identified in accordance with criteria used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor in defining such areas of similar criteria established by a governor. [JTPA Section 4]
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION	Occupational supply and demand information; identification of geographic and occupational areas of potential growth or decline and assessment of the effects of such growth or decline on individuals, industries, and communities; and individual career information.
LABOR SURPLUS AREA	A civil jurisdiction is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20 percent ratio is disregarded; an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was 10 percent

or more. The 10 percent "ceiling" concept comes into operation whenever the two-year average unemployment rate for all states was 8.3 percent or above. A "floor" concept of six percent is used during periods of low national unemployment in order for an area to qualify as a labor surplus area; the six percent "floor" concept comes into effect whenever the average unemployment rate for all states during the two-year reference period was five percent or less. The U. S. Department of Labor issues a labor surplus area listing each year. Employers located in labor surplus areas can be given preference in bidding on federal procurements. [Area Trends, 1983]

LIMITED ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY	The inability of an applicant, whose native language is not English, to effectively communicate in English, resulting in job handicap. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED	Any individual who is unemployed at the time of eligibility determination and has been unemployed for 15 or more of the 26 weeks immediately prior to such determination and who has limited opportunities for employment or reemployment in the same or a similar occupation in the area in which such individual resides, including any older individual who may have substantial barriers to employment by reason of age. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL	That income level (adjusted for regional, metropolitan, urban, and rural differences, and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based on the most recent "lower living family budget" issued by the Secretary. [JTPA Section 4]
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	A county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition ... contiguous counties ... if ... they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England states ... towns and cities instead of counties. Each MSA designated by the Bureau of the Census must include at least one central city. [U. S. Bureau of the Census]

NEEDS-BASED PAYMENT	Amounts paid to individuals who could not afford to participate in a training program without such assistance. Payments based on need may be provided to a participant in accordance with a locally developed formula or procedure if such payments are necessary to enable the individual to participate in a training program funded under JTPA. [20 CFR 629.21]
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	A civilian 14 years of age or older who is not classified as employed or unemployed. (This term includes persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer and "discouraged workers" who have been unemployed for a substantial length of time and are no longer actively seeking employment.) [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary] The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines "not in the labor force" as a civilian 16 years of age or over who is not classified as employed or unemployed. [Bulletin No. 2134-1, December 1982]
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	An Employment Service term, it refers to: 1. The identification of jobs according to similar significant factors involved in the job or group of jobs; 2. The process of determining a title and code number to be assigned to any application or job order; and 3. The title or code of a job or group of jobs for which an applicant is qualified, as contained in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. See DOT Code. [ETA Handbook No. 373]
OFFENDER	Any adult or juvenile who is or has been subject to any stage of the criminal justice process for whom services under this Act may be beneficial or who requires assistance in overcoming artificial barriers to employment resulting from a record of arrest or conviction. [JTPA Section 4]
OLDER WORKER	An individual in the labor force who is 55 years of age or older. [JTPA Section 124]
ON-THE-JOB TRAINING	Training in the public or private sector given to a participant who has been hired first by the employer, and that occurs while the participant is engaged in productive work that provides knowledge or skills essential to the full and adequate performance of the job.

OTHER BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT	A terminated participant reporting category, the phrase refers to individuals who have terminated from the JTPA program and who are limited-English proficient or handicapped. See Artificial barriers to Employment; Barriers to Employment. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
OTHER TERMINATIONS	The terminations of participants who left the recipient's/subrecipient's program for a positive or nonpositive reason other than to enter unsubsidized employment or for a reason not specified in the definition of "Youth Employability Enhancement." [JTPA Annual Status Report]
OUTREACH	An active effort by program staff to encourage individuals in the designated Service Delivery Area to avail themselves of program services.
PARTICIPANT	Any individual who has: (1) been determined eligible for participation upon intake; and (2) started receiving subsidized employment, training, or services (except post-termination services) funded under JTPA, following intake, except for an individual who receives only outreach and/or intake and assessment services. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
PARTICIPANT CARRIED OVER	A participant for whom there was an active participant record on file at the end of the previous program year.
PLACEMENT SERVICE	The referral of individuals to prospective employers (public or private) for job interviews and hiring.
POST-HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDEE	An individual who is attending, or has attended, a post-secondary vocational, technical, or academic school.
PRE-EMPLOYMENT SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAM	A school program for youth and individuals 14 and 15 years old, designed to provide up to 200 hours of instruction and activities in a variety of labor market, job search, and basic skill areas. Priority must be given to those not meeting established levels of academic achievement and who plan to enter the full-time labor market upon leaving school. [JTPA Section 205]

PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL	A council comprised of voluntary representatives of the private sector (who constitute a majority of the membership), educational agencies, organized labor, rehabilitation agencies, community-based organizations, economic development agencies, and the public Employment Service. The Private Industry Council is responsible for providing policy guidance for, and exercising oversight with respect to, activities under the job training plan for its Service Delivery Area in partnership with local government. [JTPA Sections 102 and 103]
PRIVATE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION	A private organization which has qualified for tax exempt status under Section 501, Internal Revenue Service Code. Some examples of private non-profit organizations include civic leagues, business leagues, social welfare leagues, and employer associations. [IRS Publication No. 557]
PRIVATE SECTOR	This term is defined as including private for-profit companies, private not-for-profit organizations (such as nongovernmental and health and educational institutions) and independently managed publicly owned organizations such as utility companies. [ETA Handbook No. 303]
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	Federal, state, or local government cash payments for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test. NOTE: This term is used for eligibility determination and includes the three groups included in "welfare recipient," plus recipients of SSI, but is not limited to these assistance programs. [JTPA Section 4]
RACE/ETHNIC GROUP	The basic racial and ethnic categories for use in all federally funded programs as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. See American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black (Not Hispanic); Hispanic; White (Not Hispanic).
RECENTLY SEPARATED VETERAN	Any eligible veteran who first applies for participation in programs under Title IV, Part C, of JTPA within 12 months after separation from military service. [CFR 635.3(b)(3)]
RECIPIENT	The governor of a state. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary; 20 CFR 626.4]
REEMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY	An individual who has an opportunity to be employed in the same or an equivalent occupation or skill level in the labor market area in which the individual resides. [ETA Handbook No. 303]

REFERRAL	The act of bringing to the attention of an employer, a local office, a training sponsor, or a supportive service agency, an individual (or group of individuals) who needs a job, training, or related supportive services. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
RELOCATION ASSISTANCE	The activities necessary to arrange for a family to move to a new abode for the purpose of accepting long-duration employment. Activities may include, but are not limited to: the cost of the actual transfer of goods and property, including mileage for the family's travel; emergency assistance; rent subsidies; and other supportive services. [JTPA Section 303]
RESIDENCE	An individual's principal dwelling or home. A mailing address only is insufficient to determine residency; however, P. O. Box and R.F.D. numbers are acceptable in rural areas. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
SCHOOL DROPOUT	An individual who is neither attending any school nor subject to a compulsory attendance law and who has not received a secondary school diploma or a certificate from a program of equivalency for such a diploma. [JTPA Section 203]
SDA GRANT	The entity that receives JTPA funds for a Service Delivery Area directly from the governor. [CFR 626.4]
SDA SUBRECIPIENT	An entity or individual that receives JTPA funds directly or indirectly from the Service Delivery Area (SDA) grant recipient.
SEASONAL FARM WORKER	An individual who, during the eligibility determination period (any consecutive 12-month period within the 24-month period preceding application for enrollment), was employed at least 25 days in farm work or earned at least $400 in farm work and who has been primarily employed in farm work on a seasonal basis, without a constant year-round salary. [CFR 633.104]
SECRETARY	The Secretary of Labor. [JTPA Section 4(21)]
SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANT	An individual who has registered, as required by Section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 USC App. 453). [JTPA Section 504]

SELF-EMPLOYED	A gainfully occupied individual who works for himself/herself as opposed to salaried or commissioned workers who are the employees of others. [Dictionary of Business and Management]
SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABLED VETERAN	See Disabled Veteran.
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	An area designated by the governor which (1) is comprised of the state or one or more units of general local government; (2) will promote effective delivery of job training services; and (3) is consistent with labor market areas or standard designation of an entire labor market area, or is consistent with the area in which related services are provided under other state or federal programs. [JTPA Section 101] Compulsory Service Delivery Area (SDA) designation is limited to consortia serving a substantial part of not more than one labor market area. [U. S. Court of Appeals]
SINGLE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	A single abandoned, separated, divorced, or widowed individual who has responsibility for one or more dependent children under age 18. [JTPA Annual Status report]
SPECIAL DISABLED VETERAN	A veteran who is entitled to compensation (or who but for the receipt of military pay would be entitled to compensation) under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration for a disability rated at 30 percent or more, or an individual who was discharged or released from active duty because of service-connected disability. [38 USC 43.2011]
STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY	The state agency designated by state law to cooperate with the United States Employment Service and to carry out activities identified within the Wagner-Peyser Act as amended by JTPA. This agency usually administers the Unemployment Insurance program, operates the state Job Service, and conducts a variety of labor market information activities under the supervision of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
STUDENT (HIGH SCHOOL OR LESS)	An individual who is enrolled in an elementary or secondary school (including elementary, junior and senior high school or equivalent) or who is between school terms and intends to return to school. [JTPA Annual Status Report]

SUBRECIPIENT	Any person, organization or other entity that receives JTPA funds either directly or indirectly from the governor. Depending on local circumstances, the Private Industry Council (PIC), local elected official, or administrative entity may be a subrecipient. SDA grant recipients are a particular type of subrecipient. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary; 20 CFR 626.4]
SUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT	Employment created in the public sector and in private for-profit or non-profit organizations, which is financed by the recipient's program funds. Subsidized employment includes work experience. NOTE: On-the-Job Training (OJT) is a reportable training activity, rather than subsidized employment. [CETA MIS Glossary]
SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM	A program for youth which is operated during the summer months and which may provide such services as (1) basic and remedial education; (2) institutional and on-the-job training; (3) work experience programs; (4) employment counseling; (5) occupational training preparation for work; (6) outreach and enrollment activities; (7) employability assessment; (8) job referral and placement; (9) job search and job club activities; (10) supportive services; and (11) any other employment or job training activity designed to give employment to eligible individuals or prepare them for, and place them in, employment. [JTPA Section 252]
SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	Services that are necessary to enable an individual eligible for training under JTPA, but who cannot afford to pay for such services, to participate in a training program funded under this Act. Such supportive services may include transportation, health care, special services and materials for the handicapped, child care, meals, temporary shelter, financial counseling, and other reasonable expenses required for participation in the training program and may be provided in-kind or through cash assistance. NOTE: Supportive services necessary to assist individuals in retaining employment may be provided for a period not to exceed six months following completion of training. [JTPA Sections 4 and 204]
TEENAGE PARENT	An individual who is under 20 years of age and who is responsible for the support of one or more dependent children. [JTPA Section 203]

TERMINATION	The separation of a participant from a given title of JTPA who is no longer receiving employment, training, or services (except post-termination services) funded under that title. NOTE: Individuals may continue to be considered as participants for a period of 90 days after last receipt of employment or training funded under a given title. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
TERMINATION/LAYOFF NOTICE RECIPIENT	An individual who has: a. Received a notice of termination or layoff from employment and is unlikely to return to his/her previous industry or occupation; or b. Received a notice of termination of employment as a result of permanent closure of a plant or facility. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary; JTPA Section 302]
TRYOUT EMPLOYMENT	A type of entry employment experience under the youth exemplary programs, it refers to a formal opportunity to examine or investigate employment at private for-profit worksites, or at public and private worksites when for-profit worksites are not available. [JTPA Section 205]
UNEMPLOYED	An individual who did not work during the seven consecutive days prior to application for a JTPA program who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks prior to application, and who was available for work during the seven consecutive days prior to application (except for temporary illness). [JTPA Annual Status Report; ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMANT	Any individual who has filed a claim and has been determined monetarily eligible for benefit payments under one or more state or federal unemployment compensation programs, and who has not exhausted his/her benefit rights or whose benefit year has not ended and who has not exhausted his/her benefit rights. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ELIGIBLE	An individual who, on the date of certification of JTPA application information, has applied for unemployment compensation, and who has had earnings in at least two of the first four of the last five calendar quarters (with an employer who has paid Unemployment Insurance tax), who was separated through no fault of his/her own, and who is able and available for work. [ETA Handbook No. 303]

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXHAUSTEE	Any individual who has exhausted his/her unemployment compensation benefits (not including Extended, Additional State, or Federal Supplemental Benefits) for which he/she has been determined monetarily eligible. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
UNSUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT	Employment not financed from funds provided under JTPA. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
UPGRADE TRAINING	Training given to an individual who needs such training to advance above an entry-level or dead-end position. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
VETERAN	An individual who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable. NOTE: The term "active" means full-time duty in the Armed Forces, other than duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard. Any period of duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard, including authorized travel, during which an individual was disabled from a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in the line of duty, is considered "active" duty. [JTPA Section 4; ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
VETERAN STATUS	See Disabled Veteran; Recently Separated Veteran; Service-Connected Disabled Veteran; Special Disabled Veteran; Veteran; Vietnam-Era Veteran.
VIETNAM-ERA VETERAN	A veteran any part of whose active military, naval, or air service was during the Vietnam era (August 5, 1964, through May 7, 1975). [38 USC 101(29)]
WAGNER-PEYSER	Federal legislation (1933) that established and maintained a national system of public employment offices and provided for a nationwide framework for public employment, as amended in JTPA Title V. [JTPA Section 501]
WELFARE RECIPIENT	An individual who receives or whose family receives cash payments under AFDC (SSA Title IV), General Assistance (state or local government), or the Refugee Assistance Act of 1980 (PL 96-212). (For performance standards purposes, this term excludes recipients of SSI (Title XVI.) [JTPA Annual Status Report]
WHITE (NOT HISPANIC)	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. [OMB]

YOUTH	An individual who is aged 16 through 21 [JTPA Section 203]. Individuals aged 14 and 15 may participate in preemployment skills training programs [JTPA Section 205] and summer youth programs [JTPA Section 253].
YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY ENHANCEMENT	An outcome for youth other than entered unsubsidized employment which is recognized as enhancing long-term employability and contributing to the potential for a long-term increase in earnings and employment. Outcomes which meet this requirement are restricted to the following: (1) entered non-Title II training; (2) returned to full-time school; (3) age 14-15 completed program objectives; or (4) completed major level of education. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY ENHANCEMENT TERMINATIONS	A reporting category which refers to the number of youth participants who were terminated under one of the youth employability enhancement outcomes during a given reporting period. [JTPA Annual Status Report]

ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS

AAP	Affirmative Action Program
ABE	Adult Basic Education
ADP	Automated Data Processing
ADS	Applicant Data System
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
AFL-CIO	American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations
AHE	Average Hourly Earnings
API	Annual Planning Information
ASU	Area of Substantial Unemployment
AWE	Average Weekly Earnings
AWH	Average Weekly Hours
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics (U. S. Department of Labor)
BCOA	Bituminous Coal Operators' Association
CAA	Community Action Agency
CES	Current Employment Statistics Program (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)
CETA	Comprehensive Employment Training Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COLA	Cost of Living Allowance
CPI	Consumer Price Index (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)
CPS	Current Population Survey (Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce)
CSS	Civil Service System, West Virginia Department of
CWBH	Continuous Wage and Benefit History
CY	Calendar Year
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services, U. S.
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles, West Virginia
DOE	Department of Education (could be state or federal, depending on preceding word(s) or letter(s) designation)
DOL	Department of Labor (could be state or federal, depending on preceding word(s) or letter(s) designation)

DOT	Dictionary of Occupational Titles
DUA	Disaster Unemployment Assistance
EB	Extended Benefits
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EIS	Employer Information System
ERR	Employer Relations Representative
ES	Employment Service
ESAP	Employment Security Automation Plan
ESARS	Employment Security Automated Reporting System
ESD	Employment Service Division (West Virginia Department of Employment Security)
ETA	Employment and Training Administration (U. S. Department of Labor)
EUB	Extended Unemployment Benefits
F&A	Finance and Administration, West Virginia Department of
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FEIN	Federal Employer Identification Number
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards
FIRE	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
FMS	Financial Management System
FR	Federal Register
FS	Food Stamps
FT	Full Time
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
FUA	Federal Unemployment Account
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	General Accounting Office
GATB	General Aptitude Test Battery
GED	General Equivalency (High School) Diploma
GNP	Gross National Product
GOCID	Governor's Office of Community and Industrial Development, West Virginia
GPO	Government Printing Office, U. S.
GSA	General Services Administration, U. S.
HHS	Health and Human Services, U. S. Department of
HUD	Housing and Urban Development, U. S. Department of

ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
ICESA	Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies
INA	Information Not Available
IRS	Internal Revenue Service (U. S. Treasury Department)
JASR	JTPA Annual Status Report
JC	Job Corps
JFSR	JTPA Financial Status Report
JS	Job Service
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
LAUS	Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)
LBL	Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
LER	Labor and Economic Research Section (Employment Service Division, West Virginia Department of Employment Security)
LMA	Labor Market Area
LMI	Labor Market Information
LSA	Labor Surplus Area
MIS	Management Information Service
MODS	Manpower Operations Data System
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NA	Not Applicable; Not Available
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board
NAPIC	National Association of Private Industry Councils
NATB	Non-Reading Aptitude Test Battery
NEA	National Education Association
NEC	Not Elsewhere Classified
NGA	National Governors' Association
NO	National Office
OAI	Old-Age Insurance (Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services)
OASI	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services)
OASDI	Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services)
OCR	Office of Civil Rights (U. S. Department of Labor)

OES	Occupational Employment Statistics
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OJT	On-the-Job Training
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (Executive Office of the President of the United States)
PIC	Private Industry Council
PIK	Payment-in-Kind
PMLPC	Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closing Program
PSC	Public Service Commission
PT	Part Time
RA	Regional Administrator (Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor)
RO	Regional Office
RRB	Railroad Retirement Board
SATB	Specific Aptitude Test Battery
SBA	Small Business Administration
SDA	Service Delivery Area
SESA	State Employment Security Agency
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SJTCC	State Job Training Coordinating Committee
SOICC	State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee
SSA	Social Security Administration (U. S. Department of Health and Human Services)
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SYEP	Summer Youth Employment Program
TAG	Technical Assistance Guide (Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor)
TRA	Trade Readjustment Act of 1974
UC	Unemployment Compensation
UCFE	Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees
UCX	Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons
UI	Unemployment Insurance
UMW	United Mine Workers
UMWA	United Mine Workers of America
US	United States
USC	United States Code

USDOL	U. S. Department of Labor
USES	U. S. Employment Service
VA	Veterans Administration
VISTA	Volunteers in Service to America
VR	Vocational Rehabilitation
WBA	Weekly Benefit Amount
WC	Workers' Compensation, West Virginia Department of
WE	Week Ending; Week Ended
WV	West Virginia
WVDES	West Virginia Department of Employment Security
WVSOICC	West Virginia State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee
WVUC	West Virginia Unemployment Compensation

DATA SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Area Newspapers and Periodicals

Area Chambers of Commerce

Area Banks

Dictionary of Occupational Titles

Employers of West Virginia (Public and Private)

Trade and Union Organizations

United States Department of Commerce: Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Economic Analysis; and the National Weather Bureau

West Virginia Blue Book

West Virginia Library Commission

West Virginia Departments of:

- Agriculture
- Education
- Health
- Highways
- Human Services
- Motor Vehicles
- Tax
- Vocational Education

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 Valley Drive, S	256-6792
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155
Charleston	1321 Plaza East	348-0342
Clarksburg	153 W Main Street	627-2125
Elkins	7-11 Randolph Avenue	636-1810
Fairmont	109 Adams Street	363-5550
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	528-5525
Logan	195 Dingess Street	792-7010
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336
Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	285-3120
New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Parkersburg	36th St at Murdoch Av	420-4525
Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Ronceverte	299 E Edgar Avenue	647-7415
Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436/3131
Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	238-1045
Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

West Virginia Division of Employment Security
Labor and Economic Research, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
Telephone 304/348-2660

State of West Virginia
Division of Employment Security
Charleston WV 25305-0112

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
Lab 449

Fourth Class

U.S.MAIL

If your address has changed, please mark corrections on this page and return it to the above address, "Attn: LER 5207."
If you do **not** wish to continue receiving this publication,please check here ☐, entering the name of this publication here:

and return this to the above address, "Attn: LER 5207."